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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARY'S DREAM.

They parted in tears at the shining bay,
And her heart was sad and her e es were dim;
And her lover was gone for a year and a day,
And she looked o'er the waves and prayed for him
And still she heard by the land or the lea
The wail of the moaning sea.

She dreamed that she saw him one stormy night,
When the billows were high and the wind was loud:
The ship was tossing, the waves were white,
And the black hull seemed like a drifting shroud;

The sun shone on on the morrow morn,
And Mary went down to the quiet shore,
To see her lover all white and torn,
And kiss the lips that would speak no more.
And still she hears by the land or the lea
The wail of the moaning sea.

TWO LIVES IN ONE.

More than fifty years ago my brother Stephen and I lived together in a village about ten miles south of London, where he was in practice as a surgeon. Stephen was thirty-two, I eighteen. We had no relations but a sister, five or six years older than myself, and well married in London. Stephen was a solitary and studious man, living somewhat apart from his neighbors, and standing almost in a fatherly position toward me. Through the years we had lived together, no one had thought of his marrying. Thus it was when the events I have to tell began. The house next to ours was taken by a Mr. Cameron, a feeble-looking man, rather past middle age, with one daughter Marion by name. How shall I describe her, the most beautiful creature I ever saw? She was, perhaps, twenty years old; I never knew, precisely. A tall, slight form, fair complexion, dark chestnut eyes and hair, and an expression more like that of an angel than a human being. Though I was much struck with her appearance, Stephen did not seem to notice it, and we might have remained unacquainted with them forever but that he was required to help Mr. Cameron over an awkward stile opposite our house. Acquaintance once made, they soon grew familiar; for they had two feelings in common—a love of tobacco and Swedenborgianism. Many a summer evening did they pass smoking the one and talking the other, Marion sometimes joining in, for she generally walked with them, while my chest, which was weak at the time, kept me at home. One day they quitted Stephen at the gate, and as he entered the door I said to him:

"How lovely Marion is! I am never tired of looking at her."

"Look at her while you may," said he "she has not three years to live."

It was only too true. She had some dreadful complaint—aneurism, I think it was—which must carry her off in the flower of her days. Stephen told me that he had consulted the most eminent doctors without getting any hope; and the emotion, rare enough in him, that he displayed, told me that he loved Marion.

I said no word to him about it; I knew better; but I saw with what dreadful doubts he was perplexed. Excitement might shorten Marion's life—such an excitement as a declaration of love from him might be of material injury; and even if it did not prove so, how could he condemn himself to the prolonged torture of seeing the life of a beloved wife ebb away day by day? Besides she did not think he cared for him. I, who had watched her carelessly, knew that she loved him with her whole heart. He struggled with himself fiercely, but he won the fight. He left home for some weeks, and returned looking older and paler; but he had learned to mention her name without his voice quivering, and to touch her hand without holding his breath hard. She was pining away under the influence of his changed manner, and I dared not help my two darlings to be happy. An unexpected aid soon came. Mr. Cameron, who was in bad health when we first saw him, died suddenly. Poor Marion's grief was terrible to see. Her father was dead, Stephen, as she thought, estranged; and there was no one else in the world who cared whether she lived or died, except myself. I brought her home with me, and was with her hourly till Mr. Cameron's funeral. How we got through that time I hardly know. Then came the necessary inquiry into his affairs. He had died, not altogether poor, but in reduced circumstances, leaving Marion an annuity that would scarcely give her the luxuries her state of health required. And where was she to live, and what to do? Stephen was the sole executor, the one adviser to whom she could look. He took two days and nights to consider, and then offered her his hand and home. At first she could not believe that his offer arose from anything but pity and compassion; but when he had told her the story of the last few months, and called me to bear witness to it, a great light seemed to come into her eyes, and a wonderful glow of love, such as I had never seen, over her face. I left them to themselves that evening, till Stephen tapped at the door of my room, and told me all—nothing, in fact, but what I knew long before. In their case there was a little cause for delay. Trousseaux were not the important matters in my day that they are in my grandchildren's; and Marie was married to Stephen, in her black gown, within a month of her father's funeral.

The next few months was a happy time for all of us. Marion's health improved greatly. The worried, frightened look she used to wear left her face as she recovered from the depression caused by her constant anxiety about her father, and the loss of rest she suffered in attending upon him at night. It seemed as if she were entirely recovering, and Stephen, if he did not lose his fears, at least was not constantly occupied with them. How happily we used to look forward to the future, for Stephen was beginning to save money; and how many were our day dreams about professional eminence for him, and fashionable life in London, partly for Marion, but mostly for me. I have tried fashionable life in London since, but I never found it as happy as our days in that dear old Surrey village.

Well, our happy times did not last long. Marion caught a cold as the winter came on, and was soon so ill as to be taken to London for advice. Stephen came back alone, with a weary, deathly-looking face. Marion had broken a blood-vessel on the journey—not anything serious in itself, but ominous enough. They were to go at once to a warm climate—not a day to be lost. Sorrowfully I packed up the necessary things, and went with Stephen to London the next day to say good by to Marion, who had been forbidden to go home. The same afternoon they were on board a vessel bound for Leghorn. Luckily, Marion was a good sailor, and well used to ships, for she had made more than one voyage to Madeira with her father. Much as I wished to go with them, and much as they wished it, too, it was out of the question. Stephen had saved but little money, and could hardly see how he and Marion were to live, unless he could make himself a practice somewhere among the English abroad, and his taking me a so was not to be thought of. I was to live for the present with my married sister. It was very sore to part with Stephen, with whom I had lived all my life; it was almost sorer still to part with Marion, who had been more than a sister to me ever since I saw her. Stephen and I were nearly overcome with emotion; but she was calm and silent, with an intent, wistful look about her lovely face that has haunted me all my life since. I can see it now, when I shut my eyes, though it was fifty years ago. Need I say that I never saw her again?

I went to my sister's house and began the fashionable life I used to wish for. It was not all that I pictured it, though it was pleasant enough to occupy me in the day time; but at night I longed sadly for my darlings.

Stephen wrote letters full of hope, and talked of returning after spending two years in Italy. Marion, too, wrote favorably of herself, and my anxiety began to lessen. There was another reason for this at the same time; my late husband, the friend and partner of my sister's husband, was at the same time beginning to pay his addresses to me; and the tender troubles of my own case made me careless of others. Summer came around again, and one day as I was half wishing for my country home a letter arrived from Stephen. Marion's complaint was at a crisis, and a great change would take place, one way or the other, in a few days. I was to go home, put the place in order, and be ready to receive them. I did not know till afterward that Marion had begged to be allowed to die at home, if the change were for the worse; if it had been for the better there would have been no reason for her staying abroad.

Well, I went home, arranged everything, and waited for them. Three weeks passed (the usual interval), and no letter; a month, and I supposed they were traveling slowly to avoid fatigue. On the day five weeks after I had received the last letter I was sitting alone, rather late in the evening, when a quick step sounded in the road outside, and Stephen came to the gate, opened it, entered the house, and sat down in silence. He was dressed as usual, and looked tired and travel-stained; but there was no sorrow in his face, and I felt sure that Marion must be safe. I asked him where she was. He said she was not with him.

"Have you left her in Italy?" I asked.

"She is dead," he answered, without a shadow of emotion."

"How? where?" I was beginning to question him, but he stopped me.

"Give me something to eat and drink," he said. "I have walked from London, and I want to sleep."

"I brought him what he wanted. He bade me good night, and, as I saw he wished it, I left him and went to bed, full of grief, but even more of wonder, that he, who truly loved his wife, if ever a man did, could speak of her not a month after death without his voice faltering or his face changing in the least. "To-morrow will solve the question," I said to myself, as weary with crying, I felt sleep coming over me. But to-morrow did not solve the question. He told me, as before without emotion, what he wished me to know, and from that moment he spoke no more on the subject. In every respect but this, he was my own Stephen of old—as kind and thoughtful as ever, only altered by a rather absent and abstracted manner. I thought at first that he was stunned by his loss, and would realize it more painfully afterward; but months passed on without a change. He used Marions-chair, or things of her work, or sat opposite to her drawings, not seeming to notice them; indeed, it was as if she had dropped out of his life entirely, and left him as he was before he knew her. The only difference was that he, naturally a man of sedentary habits, took a great deal of exercise, and I knew that he kept laudanum in his bedroom.

At this time my lover was pressing me to marry him, and with much difficulty I consented to tell Stephen about it, though I had no intention of leaving him. To my surprise he seemed pleased. I told him that I would never leave him alone, for all the husbands in the world; but he would not hear me.

"I think it is your duty to marry him, Margaret," he said. "You love him, and have taught him to love you, and you have no right to sacrifice him to me."

"My first duty is to you. Stephen. I will not leave you alone."

"I see that I must explain to you," he said, after a pause. "When you leave me I shall not be alone."

"Who will be with you?" I asked, wondering.

"Marion."

I started as if I had been shot, for I thought he must surely be mad; but he continued quite calmly, and as usual, without emotion:

"She died at mid-day. Till night I did not know what I did. I felt stunned and broken and dying myself; but at last, worn out as I was with watching and sitting up, I fell asleep; and by God's mercy she came to me in my dreams, and told me to be comforted. The next night she came again, and from that time to this has never failed me. Then I felt that it was my duty to live; that if my life was valueless to myself, it was not to you; so I came. I dare say it is only a freak of my imagination. Perhaps I even produce an illusion by an effort of my will; but however that is, it has saved me from going mad or killing myself. How does she come? Always as she was in that first summer that we spent here, or in our early time in Italy; always cheerful and beautiful, always alone, always dressed as she used to dress, talking as she used to talk—not an angel but herself.

"Sometimes we go through a whole day of pleasure, sometimes she only comes and goes, but no night has ever yet been without her; and, indeed, I think that her visits are longer and nearer as I draw nearer to her side again. I sometimes ask which of my two lives is the real one. I ask myself now, and cannot answer. I should think the other was, if it were not that while I am in this I recollect the other, and while I am in the other I know nothing beyond. And this is why my sorrow is not like that of others in my position. I know that no night will pass without my seeing her, for my health is good enough, and I never fail to sleep. Sleeplessness is the only earthly evil I dread, now you are provided for. Do not think me hard to you in not having told you of this before. It is too sacred a thing to be spoken of without necessity. Now write to your husband that is to be, and tell him to come here."

I did so, and the preparations for my marriage began. Stephen was very kind, but his thoughts wandered further day by day. I spoke to a doctor, a friend of his, about him, but it seemed that nothing really ailed him. I longed almost to pain, to ask him more about Marion; but he never gave me an opportunity. If I approached the subject, he turned the talk in another direction, and my old habits of submission to him prevented me from going on. Then came my wedding day. Stephen gave me away and sat by my side at breakfast. He seemed to hang over me more tenderly than ever, as he put me into the carriage and took leave of me.

The last thing I did as I leaned out of the carriage window was to tell him to be my first visitor in my own home.

"No, Margaret," he said, with a sad smile, "say good-bye to me now, my work is done."

Scarcely understanding what he said, I bid him good-bye; and it was not till my husband asked me what he meant that I remembered his strange look and accent. I then felt half frightened about him; but the novelty of my first visit abroad made me soon forget my fears.

The rest is soon told. The first letter I received from England said that on the very morning of my marriage he had been found cold and dead in his bed. He had died without pain, the doctor said, with his right hand clasping his left arm above the wrist, and holding firmly, even in death, a circlet of Marion's hair.

THE LION TAMER.

A Row in a Lion's Cage that Might Have Terminated Seriously.

The performance in the cage of lions at the Exposition building Thursday night, came near resulting in a more serious contest between the animals and their master than was put down in the bills. On entering the cage the exhibitor, Mr. Dozier, opened the door of the adjoining apartment, in which was the young African lion, and as usual motioned the animal to enter. But the young prince of beasts was sulky, and moved with evident reluctance and ill temper, and Mr. Dozier struck him a sharp blow with his whip. This roused the ire of the brute; his kingly dignity would not brook such an insult, and with open mouth and hoarse but savage growl he sprang upon his master. The latter swerved aside just in time, however, and the animal swept by, his teeth grazing the shoulder of Dozier, tearing his dress and inflicting a slight skin wound. Quick as thought the lion tamer reversed his whip, and the angry lion hardly touched the floor when he received a stunning blow on the head. This was followed by another and another, delivered in quick succession, till the brute cowered beneath the vehemence and daring of the attack, and slunk subdued into a corner of the cage, the other animals meanwhile looking on in apparent wonder, but evidently too much afraid of the man and his weapon to mix in the affray. As soon as he had conquered the rebel, Mr. Dozier made his exit from the cage in the usual way, feeling, probably, that he had given the audience a sufficient exhibition of his power for that evening. The affair passed so rapidly that it was over and the man was safely out of the cage before the most of the audience comprehended the perilous nature of the contest. When they fully realized it, however, there was no little commotion in the crowd, especially among the women, and those gathered about the cages beat a hasty retreat from the vicinity, most of them in evident trepidation. The incident did not deter the daring exhibitor from going through his usual performance yesterday afternoon and last night, but it may well be imagined that he exercised something more than his usual watchfulness while among his savage pets. [Lou. Courier Journal.

NED BUNTLINE, who manages the Indian stage business, has cleared $30,000 so quick. Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack each receive $1,000 a week. Jack has an Indian fondness for gewgaws. He bought, in New York, a huge gold chain, almost half the size of a ship's cable, and long enough to go around his neck, for which he paid $1,000. He also scoured the city for the biggest watch that money would buy, and he got one, they say, as large as a spittoon. He is now prepared to astonish the natives of the effete European capitals.

"BLESSED DREAMS."

The sunset's smile had left the sky,
The moon rose calm and fair,
As low a little maiden knelt
To breathe her nightly prayer.
And thus her brief petition rose,
In simple words and few;
"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams,
And let them all come true!"

O, I have stood in temples grand,
Where, in the rainbowed gloom,
Rose pompous prayers from priestly lips,
Through clouds of dense perfume,
But never one has seemed to me
So guileless, pure and new—
"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams,
And let them all come true!"

Ah, little maiden, kneeling there,
Beneath the sunset skies,
What need have we of other prayer
Than yours, so sweet and wise:
Henceforth I breathe no studied plea,
But bow and pray with you—
"Dear Lord, please send us blessed dreams,
And let them all come true!"

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

A Scrap from History—The Lover's Quarrel—Sudden Death etc.

[London Cor. Boston Post.]

The visitor who enters the St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, from the smaller of the two quadrangles of that noble structure, is at once struck by a very beautiful tomb which his eyes encounter nearly opposite the door. It is Wyatt's cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George the Fourth. The sculpture represents her as reclining dying upon a couch, with a sheet thrown over her prostrate form, and her attendants weeping around her; while above the spirit of the Princess is seen soaring aloft. Nothing could be finer than this angelic figure; the face is illuminated by a soft, mellow light which falls through the painted windows; and the countenance lovely in itself, expresses all that the disembodied spirit may be supposed to feel on its heavenward course. Those who yet survive from the days of the Regency declare the resemblance to the young princess to be a striking one; if so, surely never maid of the House of Brunswick was ever possessed of a beauty so sweet and touching. There has always lingered among the English an affectionate and tender feeling for this princess, who, had she lived, would now be reigning in the stead of her cousin Victoria, who was not born when Charlotte passed from earth. And the more we learn of her, the more fascinating her character appears, and the more keen is our sympathy for the desolate course of her neglected childhood and comfortless youth. The last number of one of the reviews comes out, for the first time, with copious selections from some of her letters of youthful friendship; and by them we get a nearer view of the young girl's character, virtues and impulses, than ever before; and so romantic was her life, and especially her marriage, that I have thought no topic could be more entertaining as the text of the present letter. The life of Charlotte, too, illustrates the state of royalty in her times, and points a sharp contrast between what a writer has called "the old, bad, hollow days of the Regency," and this beneficent era of Victoria, the Motherly and Domestic, Certainly the "empty Florizel," as Thackeray denominates George the Fourth, was a far different parent from his royal niece.

Everybody knows that Charlotte was the only issue of the most unhappy marriage between this Florizel and the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. It is not perhaps so generally known that the father and mother had quarrelled before the child was born, and that Caroline left Carlton House immediately after Charlotte's advent into the world. She left the child behind; not that Gentleman George was fond of children in general, much less this one in particular, but it suited his purposes to have control over the infant. In fact he hated her as the offspring of a woman of whom his detestation knew no bounds; and in no long time we find stowing her away with an army of nurses and governesses in Warwick House, just by Carlton House. And he was not far wrong in this, for if ever there was a place unfit for a nursery it was that Carlton House, where the royal Dukes caroused every night and gambled and swore every day. Caroline, the mother, had taken refuge from her husband's cruelties at Blackheath, where her own mother, the old Dowager of Brunswick, lived. She was never permitted to go to Warwick House to see her child, and the little girl was only permitted to see her mamma at Blackheath for an hour or two once a week. Then Charlotte was occasionally taken in state to Windsor, where she spent an awful afternoon with her austere old grandmother, Queen Charlotte; but hardly ever saw the Prince, who, when he did happen to grant his little daughter an interview, spent most of the time trying to poison her child mind against her mother. The only anxiety he seemed to feel in relation to her at all, was to prevent Caroline from gaining access to her at prohibited times. His whole conduct towards the little girl was that of a heartless tyrant. All through her childhood she was kept cooped up, while the people who were put in charge of her, knowing the Prince's feelings, treated her with frequent harshness, and always with solemn strictness. Thus she grew up, having but few companions of her own age, nourishing her affection for her mother as secretly as possible, and learning to fear and dislike her father as much as her affectionate nature would allow her to dislike any one. Yet with all her loneliness, discomforts, repression, and long-continued ill treatment, Charlotte, at 17, was a beautiful, impulsive, warm-hearted, confiding and sweet-tempered creature. At this time she had an intimate friend, with whom she was allowed to correspond, and to whom she poured out all her confidences, hopes, fears and griefs. It is pathetic to read these heartfull epistles, brimming with affection, cautious in her allusions to her villainous papa, sad and unaffected, but here and there lit up with a flash of joyousness which shows how she might have enjoyed her royal station had she been reared as other princesses are. The fact is, George never could be reconciled to the thought of a woman being his heir, and refused to do anything to recognize Charlotte as such; he hoped for Caroline's death, or for a divorce, when he should marry again and have a son who should succeed him. He was provoked that his only child was a daughter; and took no pains to hide the feeling. So Charlotte, although really his heir had been reared as if she were his despised slave. The picture given by her letters of her own monotonous existence, and of the occasional glimpses she was permitted to have of Court life, are full of pleasant, natural touches, and show as much the brightness of her character and the vivacity of her spirits as the surroundings themselves. Stiff old Queen Charlotte, who was always lecturing her on "dignity"; poor Princess Caroline, her mother, wayward and impulsive; the bloated and bedecked Prince Regent, pompous and repelling, the ladies of the Court and the Royal visitors, are brought before us to the very life.

THE ATTEMPTED MARRIAGE.

The Prince Regent, anxious to get his sweet little daughter out of his sight, and, if possible, away from England altogether, conceived a project of marrying her off to the young Prince of Orange. The latter was invited to England, and the whole affair was suddenly arranged on a single evening. Charlotte, writing to her confidante, says: 'On Friday night the Prince of Orange arrived in England; the Prince Regent wished excessively I should see him, which I agreed to. On Sunday evening I dined at Carlton House to meet him with a small party—the Castlereaghs, Liverpools, Lord Bathurst, two Fagels, besides the Duchess of Leeds and myself and the Duke of Clarence. However, I decided, and in his favor; we are *fiance* or *promis*, therefore, on his return from Holland." The poor girl preferred anything to a continuation of her miserable life as a prisoner of her father; the prospect of a marriage afforded hopes of relief; and she resolved to do all she could to encourage an affection for Orange. Time went on; she corresponded with her lover, the formal engagement was made, her mother being, by the Prince's orders, the last to receive the news of this momentous change in the life of her only child. Then she began to suspect, from her father's hurry and anxiety, the true reason of his wish that this marriage should take place; and with all the fire of her warm temperament resented the plot to drive her permanently from her native land. Finally the Prince of Orange came back, and in the course of the companionship which followed it became certain that they were not fitted for each other, though both tried. A little incident at last broke the ties which so loosely held them Princess Charlotte one day was anxious that Orange should take a ride with her; he refused; she began to reproach him; he turned on his heel and left her, saying, "I leave you to recover your temper." She wrote to him the same evening to declare that she would never marry him. All the threats, cruelties, scoldings, imprisonments to which the enraged Prince Regent resorted could not alter her purpose. Unable to bear the indignities her father enforced upon her, she fled to her mother; but the Prince Regent sent for her and had her carried to Windsor, where she was shut up and closely watched in Cranbourne Lodge. But a better time was coming. Prince Leopold of Coburg, young, handsome, grave, courtly, pleased her the first time she saw him. He heard of it, and a year after the breaking off of the Orange match preferred his suit for her hand. The Prince Regent seems to be rejoiced at an opportunity of getting rid of her, even at the cost of making her happy; and churlishly gave his consent, while the country was anxious to see her well married. Prince Leopold was therefore accepted on all hands, and the 2nd of May, 1816, when the Princess was in her twentieth year, and one of the most beautiful women, the wedding took place. The married life of the pair was most happy, but all too brief, for the Princess died in child-birth November 6th, 1817. Her husband never fully recovered from his grief for her loss; and when, years after, he had become King of the Belgians and had for his second wife the lovely Louise of Orleans, he named her little daughter after the dead Charlotte. This second Charlotte was the unhappy wife of the Emperor Maximilian, whose reason is darkened, and whose career has been one of the most solemn tragedies ever enacted by a royal personage.

FARM NOTES.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

Where land was seeded down last Fall, clover seed ought to be sown on the surface as soon, now, as the snow is off, or the land is fit to travel over. It is a convenient way to take advantage of some light snow and sow it directly upon that. It enables one to see to sow it uniformly, and the melting snow helps carry the seed down into the soil. We like to mix in a little alsike clover seed. But if red clover is sown alone use ten pounds of seed at least, and fifteen pounds is better.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flocks than before—[St. Rufus Mason in the Poultry World.

CURING HOOF ROT.

Mr. Randall, pares the foot and uses blue vitrol. He describes the application as follows:

"Never were the feet of a flock more thoroughly pared. Into a large washing tub, in which two sheep can conveniently stand, I pour a concentrated solution of blue vitrol, as hot as could be endured by the hand even for a moment. As soon as a sheep's feet were pared, it was placed in the tub and held there. A second was prepared and placed beside it. When the third was ready, the first was taken out and so on. Each sheep remained in the tub about five minutes. The hot liquid penetrated every part of the foot, and the cure was perfect."

RAISING CALVES.

The following experience of a Western Farmer correspondent may be of value where cheese are made: "I have had considerable experience in feeding whey to calves and pigs, and have raised some very fine ones too. Three years ago I milked, I think, twelve cows, and raised seven calves, which had nothing but whey during cheese making season, except the grass on about a half acre of pasture, in which they ran all summer. They drank about two pails full each per day, of sweet whey. These calves were admired by all who saw them. One yoke were sold, at three years, for $100; one do., at two years, for $66. In other years I have kept hogs growing, and in good order upon nothing but sweet whey. Ten years ago I was through the State of Vermont, "among the cheese makers," and observed thoy were raising the finest grade stock I ever saw, feeding the calves exclusively on whey while making cheese lasted. Upon the whole, my experience teaches me that with plenty of sweet whey I can raise as good calves as I can with sour milk, though I always feed more whey than sour milk."

An Egyptian Wedding.

The recent marriage of the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt was an event of more than ordinary importance. The more important festivities were held on the evening previous to the marriage when the bride appeared for the last time before proceeding to her husband's house. The wife of the Viceroy sat on her throne dressed in Oriental style. The saloon was filled with women dressed after many fashions. There were the wives of the Viceroy, his married daughter, the wives of many pachas with splendid European dresses and trains literally covered with lace and jewels, and with their faces showing a considerable amount of paint. The saloon was handsomely furnished with silks, velvets, brocades, and large looking-glasses, and was lighted by an enormous number of wax candels in silver and gold candel-abras. After a time the bride's procession appeared. First came twelve gaudily dressed women accompanied by slaves. The bride followed, supported by four other maids or slaves. She wore an Oriental dress with a long trail, which was held up by four little black girls; her face and head were ornamented with jewels and small gold coins, and her hair was down, but covered with a veil of silver thread. As it is the fashion for the bride to wear as far as possible all her presents of jewelry on these occasions, the poor girl had three diadems on her head, bracelets up to her elbows, and brooches and other ornaments on the front of her dress. A little slave walked near her, holding a silver tray full of small coins, a handful of which the bride threw over her back from time to time, for good luck. The festivities, which consisted principally of dancing, then began and lasted for several hours. The fete terminated on the following day with a grand procession of the bride from Kasr-el-Ali to her husband's palace.

VARIETIES.

MASSACHUSETTS Millerites having appointed the end of the world for next Saturday, Gilmore is provoked that he was not informed of it in time to get up one more jubilee and engage the Angel Gabriel to perform his horn solo before a Boston audience.

WATER cure for rats is recommended by a Vermont farmer who recently caught forty-two of them in one night by exchanging a barrel of oats which they were accustomed to visit, for a barrel partly filled with water covered with chaff. The victims unconsciously plunged in, and were so utterly overcome by astonishment as to be rendered incapable of making an effort to save themselves from a watery grave.

THE last matrimonial freak was at Springfield, Mass. A leader in the ton of that tonnish city took a fancy to be married in the same building in which her mother's bridal occurred—the old Unitarian Church. But the church had been converted into a furniture-manufactory, and so it became necessary to arrange the sofas and chairs, and the wedding was held in the furniture wareroom.

THERE was an occurrence recently in the Russian town of Alexandroff that has decidedly an American flavor. One Ivanhoff had fallen passionately in love with a young lady named Zouboff, but his passion was not reciprocated. One evening he attended a ball, where she was also present, and as her partner was leading him past her, to take their places in a quadrille, he fired his revolver at her and instantly shot himself. The young lady was not so seriously wounded but that she ran into another room, when he, arising from the floor with great difficulty, followed her and shot her through the heart.

A NEW ordeal of the ball room is prescribed by society in Montalluyah, where the choice of partners is made to depend on the superior beauty of the foot, as decided by an arbiter, chosen by the company, and, of course, famous for his taste and knowledge of the beautiful. While the arbiter pursues his duties, the ladies are concealed behind a screen, which is, however, open sufficiently at the bottom to disclose the foot. She to whom the palm is awarded has the first choice of a partner, and the others follow in succession in the order in which they have been ranked. This diversion, though exciting great interest, is not so happy as the choice by hand. The ladies whose feet are placed in a lower rank often think themselves aggrieved, and are slightly jealous of their rivals; for in spite of the efficacy of the laws, it is altogether impossible not to feel compassion for ladies who see the palm given to others by one recognized as an honest and able judge, a man whose taste is known to be irreproachable. When the hand and foot of a young lady are inclined to coarseness, while at the same time her talents and goodness entitle her to a superior position, the fingers or toes, and afterwards the hand and foot themselves, are bound up for a certain number of hours each day.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 12, 1873

The Ohio Senate refuses to abolish capital punishment by a vote of nearly two to one.

M'Cormick, Ballantine and Wainright voted in favor of continuing the present infamous libel law.

Cotton remains king. From advices received at Washington it is believed that the incoming crop will be the most valuable ever raised in the United States.

Senator Schurz refuses to receive the back pay. He declares he would favor an increase of salaries provided he could be assured that it would put an end to corruption.

The Western University did not get anything from the Legislature, the Ring and the House Conference Committee could not see anything in it. The Philadelphia institutions understand this much better, they pay for what they want.

Mr. Eugene Beebe, of New York, has received a letter from the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in which he says: "I am anxiously awaiting the result of Mr. Boutwell's policy, for if he can carry it to its legitimate conclusion without a crash, a new era has dawned in the financial history of the world."

And now the *Gazette* declines to answer our interrogatory in regard to Grant being alike blameable along with those members of Congress who voted for the salary steal—the President having signed the bill: says it can't be used to pull the *Dispatch's* chestnuts out of the fire, and suggests that we "ask him again" which the fearless and independent *Dispatch* will please consider we now do in the most respectful manner possible.

A great many people, more curious, than discreet, perhaps, want to know why the Western Pennsylvania and the Homœopathic Hospitals, should receive thirty-five thousand dollars from the State, or how much more important they are to this community than Passavant's Infirmary or the Mercy Hospital. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital is richly endowed, and cannot receive or treat infectious or contageous diseases. We don't complain, but would like to know how it is.

Already the weather in Washington is too warm for Grant and his Cabinet, and consequently most of them have left. The White House is lonely; Secretary Fish in New York, Secretary Delano in Ohio, Secretary Belknap in the West, Postmaster General Cresswell on a pleasure trip South, and Secretary Robeson runs two departments—his own and the War Office. Several Bureau officers are also absent, and this, too, notwithstanding their increased salaries. It is rumored that Miss Nellie Grant is about to marry a son of that immaculate patriot, ex-Collector Murphy, and that the Cabinet are off hunting presents for the bride.

The Ministerial Association of Presbyterians held in Philadelphia has declared its very decided opposition to what is called the religious amendment to State or U. S. Constitution. It is utterly opposed to the formation of political parties involving questions of religious doctrine. It also says that any such interpolation would violate the solemn understanding that in this country there is absolute freedom of religious opinion, and completely "disfranchise our excellent Hebrew population and many other good citizens." While there is room for a very large infusion of Christian principle in politics and in politicians, more especially among the Radicals—the adoption of the proposed amendment would only be the entering wedge to a succeeding one, prescribing the manner in which the faith therein taught should be manifested. When we find men who profess to be Christians somewhat more cautious in their political life, we shall feel as if the advocates of an amended Constitution have began by amending their own lives.

A LIVELY CORPSE.

The *Commercial* for the hundreth time announces the death of the Democracy. It will insist upon playing grave digger and undertaker for the corpse, but strong to relate, has never succeeded in getting it underground nor hiding it from view, although it has done its share of throwing mud and dirt. Spring and Fall, this corpse seems animated with renewed life, and goes about in its winding sheet, frightening the wits out of the Republican party, and is only quieted at an expense of millions of dollars and the general corruption of the ballot box.

This dreadful state of things seems likely to remain for a long time to come, and is to say the least, very indecorous on the part of the corpse. The funeral oration grows musty, the pall bearers are weary, the crape is scuffed, but whenever the test of death has been applied by the attending surgeons, sufficient vitality is discovered to postpone the funeral. It is a singular case, there is nothing like it in the books and the most experienced are perplexed. Perhaps it is syncope.

THE FARMERS.

The rcent strike of the farm laborers in England has scarcely occasioned more surprise than has what may be called the strike of the farmers in Illinois against the railroads. The dissatisfied agriculturists—a class of people pretty hard to excite, inasmuch as they are too far apart for that magnetic influence which passes so rapidly from man to man in closely packed towns and cities—recently held a State Convention at Springfield, which was largely attended from all sections of the State. They profess to have assembled in order to take measures to resist a "despotism which defies the laws, plunders the shippers, impoverishes the people, and corrups the government, and which must be subdued and made to subserve public interests at whatever cost."

These people appear to have great cause of complaint, as they affirm that about two-thirds of the proceeds of their labor is absorbed in the payment of freights to the railroads, besides the improper and corrupting influence in the legislation of the State. They insist that railways are public highways, and should be prevented from discriminating for or against any class of customers.

Our fellow-citizens in Illinois are suffering from a disease which has become chronic in the body politic—the election of fools and knaves to public office. The ground work of all reform rests in the mind of the people; they possess the power if they will only resolve to exercise it. It must work through the ballot-box. If these people will take pains to press into public service men of ability and character they will soon have all their wrongs righted, but as long as they choose for their rulers men whose hearts are bound up in covetousness, their case is hopeless.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM A DELUSION.

George William Curtis was the poet, not the hero of the Civil Service Reform Commission, which promised more and did less, than any similar body of loyal patriots ever associated for campaign purposes. He stood pledged as the confidential friend of General Grant, and the head of an important commission, to reform the public service if Grant was re-elected, and this assurance was accepted by the public in good faith, and did as much, if not more for the success of the Republican party than all the money expended. Mr. Curtis seems to be troubled with the fragment of a conscience, which has provoked, not repentance, but remorse, since he has discovered that his public pledges have been disregarded and the public faith mocked, as is stated by a New York paper, giving reasons for his resignation. It says:

> He resigned his position soon after the recent Federal appointments in this city simply and solely because he thought that in making these appointments, and others elsewhere, Gen. Grant had thrown civil service overboard, and that his (Mr. Curtis's) usefulness as a member of that commission was at an end. Mr. Curtis's friends, while they must all regret the necessity of this resignation just so far forth as they feel an interest in Civil Service Reform, will justify him for retiring from a position in which, if he remained, he would be held responsible for acts which are nothing more nor less than a disregard of public pledges and mockery of the public faith.

Gen. Grant having "thrown overboard" all idea of carrying out reform, Mr. Curtis retires in disgust, and is laughed at for his pains.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The *World* is of the opinion that papers which supported Grant or refused to support Greeley have no right to come in now and instruct the Democracy as to its future conduct and says:

> The Democracy is a party of progress; and there is no other healthy principle of growth in the ideas of a political party than the utmost latitude and freedom of discussion in the intervals between elections. All attempts to bind three or four millions of freemen to a tame uniformity of belief are a trespass on the rights of the human mind. When elections approach, and we are under the necessity of acting together to accomplish public objects, we meet in friendly council, compare views, and adopt a platform which is a rough approximation to the average sentiments of the party as enlightened by the untrammeled discussions of the intermediate period. The advocates of the new party prate a great deal about "Progress;" but they show how little they understand the conditions of progress, by their proposal to forge a new cast iron creed to bind by their crude, half formed ideas of to-day party action in 1876. The Democratic party, spurning these would-be leaders and cant-be statesmen, puts forth as its motto: the freest thought and discussion up to the moment when it is necessary to act! It would be absurd to act in 1876 on the imperfect knowledge of 1873. A genuine spirit of progress is in no haste to put fetters on the freedom of independent judgment. The only rational bond of union for a new party, is a new party creed; but public thought is not sufficiently developed and matured for that, even if it were desirable.
>
> These outsiders who rant for a dissolution of the Democratic organization, would soon learn, if they could get access to a Democratic audience, that the party was never less inclined to adopt or tolerate their notions. There is a general conviction that last year's campaign was an egregious blunder. Instead of being prepared to go further in the same direction, the party recoils from every experiment of a similar kind. That ill-starred experiment never had anything to recommend it but an impatient hope of success. The party will not again foolishly burn its fingers by putting them into the same fire. He must be a verdant politician indeed who thinks this a promising time to convince the Democracy that they have anything to gain by ploughing with a strange heifer. If they had failed last year in spite of good management and strict party fidelity, this kind of appeal would seem more specious. We say to the quacks; we have taken your medicine once, and do not doubt at all that the larger dose you now propose would render further medicine unnecessary—by ending both disease and patient.

GOES FOR HIM.

Pauley of the Waynesburg *Messenger* holds the following view of the congressional steal, and the defence of it by the Harrisburg *Patriot*:

> We have seen but one paper in the whole country that attempts to justify Congress in its late steal of nearly two millions of dollars from the public treasury, for the benefit of its members. We can denominate this nothing short of stealing; because the money was taken for the two year past, when every one knows that each member had agreed to serve in that body for the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, and most of them were exceedingly anxions to get seats there at that price. But at the expiration of the term for which they had agreed to serve at $5,000 a year, they made a grab of $5,000 extra, and fled to their homes. Had a poor clerk or laborer taken one hundredth part of this sum from his employer in the same way, he would have been hunted down by the detectives, and sent to the penitentiary to expiate his crime by years of solitary confinement at hard labor. While the Legislatures of many of the Western States are passing resolutions in denunciation of this stupendous steal, we regret to see a leading newspaper of Pennsylvania—and a Democratic journal at that—attempting to justify and defend it. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ of the State—and one for which we entertain a high regard—in its issue of the 22d ult., undertakes the herculean task of satisfying its readers that the members of the late Congress had a perfect right to steal five thousand dollars apiece from the public treasury, in addition to the salary they had agreed to accept. The Democracy of the State have a right to complain of this course on the part of their central organ. It is calculated to some extent, at least, to put the Democratic party of the State and nation in a false position before the country—to place it in the position of apologist or defender of one of the most unjustifiable, corrupt and outrageous acts ever perpetrated by the representatives of any people. Nor do we believe that the *Patriot* would ever have been guilty of this great indiscretion, had not one of its editors been in Congress and voted for this two million grab. It was certainly bad enough in Mr. Myers to appropriate to himself five thousand dollars to which he had not the least semblance of a claim, without making the Democratic party responsible for the act, by his open justification of it through the editorial columns of the *Patriot*. We cannot believe that there are any number of Democratic papers in the State that will endorse the position of the *Patriot* on this subject; but whether there are or not, we are well satisfied that the Democratic voters of the State will neither justify the vote of Mr. Myers, by which he put this five thousand dollars extra into his pocket, nor will they endorse his editorial in the *Patriot* in defence of that corrupt act. We may have more to say on this subject hereafter.

The Harrisburg organ, the *State Journal* has a first-class "puff" of Speaker Anderson and predicts for him a "long career in the Senate." The ring is likely to have its say in the matter.

It is stated that Grant's recent visit to New York was mainly for the purpose to aid Murphy, Bliss, Davenport and others in passing the new charter. Republican Senators who have heretofore opposed the charter have been seen by Grant, and are now reported to be all right. Grant wants the nomination for a third term, and appears anxious to have the machinery of the State of New York under the control of his friends.

At a meeting of the Central Democratic Association of Pennsylvania held at the hall on Broad street, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, a resolution tendering thanks to Congressmen Wm. McClelland and R. M. Speer, for their adherence to sound Democratic principles, in voting against Gen. Butler's retroactive bill, "popularly called the steal bill," was offered and after speeches by Gen. Wm. B. Thomas, Mr. John Campbell and others, it was adopted.

The friends of Hartranft claim vast credit for him on account of his having vetoed all sorts of dishonest legislation. He is entitled to all the credit he earns and will receive all he is entitled to. But the pinch of the game is approaching. A great political fraud is being pertetrated for the benefit of his party. The State is to be disgraced by an unfair apportionment law, unless Hartrantt does as Geary did one year ago. This will pretty fairly test the new Governor's real position. He may very safely veto one after another of a whole cargo of dishonest legislation intended for the profit of isolated individuals; let us see if he has the nerve to oppose himself as Geary did, to a fraud committed for the benefit of his own party at the cost of his opponents.

The colored population of Philadelphia are about to organize and demand their rights. At a meeting the other evening they concluded: "First, they were 30,000 in number, and represented a vast power in the Republican party. Second, they acted in accordance with the principles of the Republican party, and cast their votes solid to advance the interests of that organization and its leaders. Third, this acknowledgment has not been reciprocated by the party. Fourth, that it is time the colored citizens take this matter in hand, and demand recognition and a share in the patronage of the party." The colored men of Allegheny County should follow suit. Here as elsewhere in Pennsylvania they are good enough to vote the Republican ticket, but they must not ask for positions of honor or profit—the white trash have taken care of that part of the business.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Miss Emily Faithful bid adieu to her American friends in Steinway Hall, New York, a few evenings ago, in a speech mainly devoted to the much aoused theme of womans rights. She is reported as saying:

> The problem, what we shall do with our redundant women in England, is answered by some philosophers by proposing emigration and marriage. But emigration has already been largely tried, and Scoth, English, and Irish women have been sent to Australia and America in great numbers without much diminishing the gravity of the problem; while as for marriage, there is yet to be found the women to say "No" when the right man appears. As long as the number of women in Great Britain exceeds that of the men by six per cent, marriage will not wholly do away with the difficulty unless Mormonism is tried. True marriage is the crown and glory of a woman's life; but it must be founded on love, and not on the desire of a home or of support, while nothing can be more deplorable, debasing, and corrupting than the loveless marriage brought about in our upper society by a craving ambition and a longing for a good settlement. Loveless marriages and a different standard of morality for men and women are the curses of modern society. The dignity of labor is not yet properly appreciated. We agree that work is honorable in a man, but are not yet convinced that idleness is dishonorable in a woman. A contempt of work is at the bottom of the mind of a fashionable young lady. Frivolity is so general that it is surprising that so much good survives in spite of neglect. So long as we frown down and sneer at the efforts to enlarge woman's sphere we are encouraging frivolity and idleness in women. We hear the interests and rights of women spoken of as if there could be separated from those of man, as if men and women were creatures of different kind. A most common and mischievous error is that which would make woman the mere shadow and attendant of her lord, as if a shadow could be a true helpmeet. We have long since heard that man's sphere is the world; woman's is home. But women have a part in the world too, while men are not ciphers in the home circle. The speaker protested against setting up an ideal standard and recognizing no womanliness but such as conformed to that standard. The material need of opening fresh avenues to woman is obvious; the moral necessity is also of the utmost importance. Women must have such occupations as will give them true and genuine sympathies with their fathers and husbands, who are toiling day by day for their support, while the women dependent on them are wearying out the hours trying to kill time. In this way a wide gulf, constantly expanding, is opened between men and women.

COLORED MEN NEED NOT APPLY.

Rev. James Underdue, a prominent colored man of Philadelphia was recently interviewed when the following was elicited:

> "I think an unfair discrimination has been made in the appointments, and in Pennsylvania there is no way to remedy it, intellect and talent to the contrary notwithstanding. The prejudices of the people have not yet sufficiently subsided to admit of fairness in these appointments. Now, for instance, look at the case of Miss Lucretia Miller, the niece of Mr. John C. Bowers, one of the best citizens, who is a teacher of some four years' experience, holding the necessary certificate of her qualifications. She applied for the position of principal of the colored school in the Fifteenth section, one of the strongest Republican wards in the city In the face of a rule of the Board of Education which prohibits colored people from teaching in white schools and stating that in colored schools preference will be given to colored teachers she was rejected, and a white lady elected in her place. This is but one among many such invidious distinctions."

Colored teachers appear to have no more show in Philadelphia than they do in Pittsburgh. Here one was turned out of the Miller street colored school to make room for a white teacher, a relative of a Radical school director, and every Radical organ in the city carefully refrained from making any allusion whatever to the matter.

The settlement of the long strike of the colliers in South Wales, which has already been announced by cable despatches, was attended with a display of independence on the part of the workingmen that commanded admiration. A few days previous to the settlement the officers of the Union had appealed to the colliers to continue their resistance until they obtained their own terms, and was promised assistance from unfailing sources to enable them to maintain the contest. The good sense of the men overcame any temporary feeling in favor of a protracted strike, however, as the situation of ruinous idleness was becoming simply intolerable. The spectacle of the workers going to and from their work at the mills and forges by hundreds suggested to some of the cooler heads that it would be wiser for them to do likewise than to persist in the vain struggle. A deputation waited upon the employers and assured them that they had come with serious and honest intentions to effect a settlement. The employers received them respectfully and assured them of their sympathy and encouragement. Many of the workmen addressed their friends after the settlement had been effected, and improved the occasion by administering advice as to their future conduct, all of them expressing a hope tha the strike would be a lesson which would never have to be repeated, but would lead to a better understanding hereafter between employers and workmen, and to the growth of sentiment of good-will and confidence on both sides. After giving vent to their feelings in this way, a resolution was proposed and carried, accepting the offer of the company to return to work upon terms which would secure to them the restoration of the old rate of wages.

Of the one hundred and twenty-four members of the South Carolina Legislature, only twenty-three are white. Most of the former have been slaves, and the physiognomy of some of them would suggest they might have been stolen from Congo and brought over in the famous schooner Wanderer, which delighted the Southern slaveholders twelve or fifteen years ago, by bringing a cargo of this sort of intelleot into South Carolina and Georgia in defiance of law.

The proposed trial of Jefferson Davis according to the Charleston (S. C) *News*, was the subject of an interesting revelation made by Justice Nathan Clifford, at a dinner party recently given to him in Charleston. According to this account, a few months after the rebellion was over, President Johnson summoned a secret council of prominent lawyers, including Attorney General Speed, Justice Clifford, William M. Evarts, and about six other persons, to determine whether the prosecution for treason should be pressed against Jefferson Davis. At this conference, the Federal Constitution, the law of nations, the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall in Burr's trial, and the State trials of other nations were thoroughly studied, and at last the conclusion was arrived at that, unless the conviction of Davis was certain, it would not be good policy to proceed against him. The prosecution, in consequence of this conclusion, was suddenly abandoned, on the ground that the laws of the United States did not afford any certainty of the punishment of high treason or rebellion. About the same time, Governor John A. Andrew is reported to have said that the criminal law had no application when an entire people committed an act, rash, impolitic and direful in its consequences, and that the suffering caused by the rebellion was the only punishment to be inflicted.

The N. Y. *Tribune* commends the action of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association held in Philadelphia on Saturday, for its opposition to the proposed Religious Amendment to both the National and Pennsylvania constitutions. It says:

> Another reason which they give for opposition to the so-called reform is that which suggests itself to any honorable man—that it violates the solemn compact of religious freedom which this country offers to people of every creed, and completely "disfranchises our excellent Hebrew population and many other good citizens." There is nothing new nor even noteworthy in this simple declaration of human rights. Yet we are glad that it has been made and made so strongly by men leading one of the most influential religious sects in Christendom. The maxim of Aaron Burr that "a man might have a fortune, or he might not, but he always had an opinion and the right to have it," is one which few sects, when they held political power, have had sufficiently broad vision to perceive and acknowledge. Even our Presbyterian friends have known such days of blindness. John Knox would hardly have recognized an English Jew as among the "excellent of our population." That his disciples have enlarged their creed and grown more liberal in practice is due, not to any change in the spirit of Christianity, but that they perceive more clearly that "Where the spirit of God is there liberty."
>
> There has been but little prospect of success at any time for this proposed change in the Constitution. The common sense of the people has always been strongly against it. But it is more fitting that opposition should come from Christian teachers—and we are glad that one sect has taken the initiative in making it.

According to the official report there were 776 buildings destroyed in Boston by the great fire on the 9th and 10th of November. In the plan for rebuilding, the street-widenings and enlargement of estates will materially reduce the number of structures with which the destroyed buildings will be far more imposing than the old ones. The list of the building permits for the burnt district embraces 17 houses, which will cover at least one-quarter of the area. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

> The evidence we have collected is sufficient proof that the general appearance of the rebuilt district is to be far more agreeable than it was before the fire. The streets are to be more convenient and better adapted for business and for the display of fine architecture. And the buildings are to be both more elegant and of much greater variety. There will be a larger number of marble fronts, which, although perhaps not more imposing than granite, will relieve the monotony of uniform material. We regret that there is not to be one street of the regular appearance of Pearl street before the fire, but variety everywhere is preferable to variety nowhere. And satisfactory as was the general effect of the district before the fire, it will be much more attractive a year or two hence. Some of the buildings are to be as elegant and costly as any in America, and very few will be inferior to those which formerly covered the same sites.

The friends of the President played a desperate game in rescinding the resolution of censure adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Convention. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

> A resolution was passed by the Farmers' Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday, censuring the Congressmen who passed the salary grab and the President who signed it. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning, most of the delegates went home. The few who remained, reinforced by a crowd of Springfield politicians, got together and assumed to rescind so much of the resolution as censures the President for signing the bill. So these stay-over chaps have advertised themselves to the public as censuring one of the guilty party and expressly indorsing the other. The law-making power consists of Congress and the President. The President's share in the transaction was made especially objectionable in the fact that a bonus of $100,000 for himself was included in the grab-law. That the local politicians of Springfield should rush in and vote to emasculate the resolution is natural enough. That anybody claiming to be a farmer, or to represent farmers, should have joined in a scheme to put the Convention in an inconsistent and ridiculous attitude before the public, is truly surprising.

One of General Butler's constituents having written to him complaining of heavy taxes, and condemning the Congressional salary grab, the General has made a computation, from which he discovers that the $5,000 which he received cost on an average each taxpayer of the country three cents. He therefore enclosed to his correspondent that sum, and announced his willingness to return to any one else who does not feel able to pay the increased taxes on account of the salary grab the same amount. This is smart morals.

The *State Journal* of Harrisburg admits that:

> The temper of the party has been seriously affected by Credit Mobilier and salary grab—by the disposition manifested in all grades of officials to add to their profits and this influence, acting upon the laboring masses who are now preparing for strikes for more wages and shorter time of work, will put a new phase upon the politics of the whole country, and make issues, before the summer is over, which may entirely change the plan of proceeding in the campaign before us.

The following is the resolution concerning the salary grab now before the Illinois Legislature:

> That without regard to politics or party ties, we most emphatically place the seal of our condemnation upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, who by their own votes increased their own pay to $7 500 per annum, and took a bonus of $5,000 for services already rendered, and we further condemn the President of the United States for signing the bill by which they were enabled to realize the increased pay and his own salary increased by $25,000.

GRANT'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

A Certainty That it Will Not be Above the Level of His First.

[Washington Correspondence of the Nation.]

Those who entertained any hope that Gen. Grant's second administration would lead to some reform of the Civil Service have now abandoned it. The distribution of the spoils is carried on unblushingly in the old way. There is not the least difference perceptible. When here and there a pretense is made of promotion according to the new Civil Service rules, it looks like merely a cruel mockery. Senators and representatives are distributing offices among their retainers just as they did in the good old times when the Civil Service reform was not spoken of. The office mongers' business flourishes as much as ever. Nor is there the least shadow of hope left that the President will do anything to stem the tide. When it became known here that Mr. George William Curtis was dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Sharpe to the Surveyorship of the port of New York, a derisive smile might have been seen on the faces of those high in influence. For when the President showed himself so utterly disdainful of the spirit of the civil service rules as to reappoint those notorious characters Packard and Casey—men who had been "shown up" by a Congressional investigation not only as mere political strikers, but as corrupt men, notably so in Casey's case—the indecency of Sharpe's appointment dropped into utter insignificance. The scandal of Casey's appointment was so great that many expected the Senate would reject it, especially as it was known that Mr. West the Senator from Louisiana, would earnestly oppose its confirmation. But, as I have just learned, the Senate confirmed the appointment to-day, and it is now clear that nothing in that line will henceforward be impossible. If Mr. Curtis could listen to the current talk among Senators and Congressmen high in the confidence of the White House, if he could hear the contemptuous sneers and ridicule of which his civil-service rules are the subject, he would soon become aware that his disappointment in the Sharpe affair is by no means the worst snubbing he has ever received. To expect a genuine reform of the civil service from "that crown" is simply absurd. We may set it down as a certainty now that the moral tone of Gen. Grant's second Administration will not be a particle above the level of the first, and, if the people want reform, they will have to look after other agencies and influences.

In still another respect the President has disappointed the expectations of those who would be glad to aid him in anything calculated to benefit the country. It was announced shortly before the 4th of March that he would visit the Southern States and inform himself on the spot of the real condition of things. The Southerners here, of whom I have seen many, without distinction of party, received that promise with the utmost satisfaction. They hoped that such a journey would be the starting point of a more intelligent and just policy. But the President has now resolved, instead of visiting the South, to go to St. Louis and look after his property, which has been damaged by fire, and then, as soon as the most pressing business in Washington is disposed of, and the weather becomes warm, to transfer the scene of his labors to Long Branch and the neighborly companionship of Tom Murphy. There are various rumors floating in the air about annexation schemes, mainly referring to the West India Islands, but they cannot be traced to any authentic source. It is, however, by no means improbable that the President, during his sojourn at Long Branch, will be surrounded by the speculators who have made investments in the Samana Bay enterprise, and who will be ready to offer their advice as to the spreading of our language and the blessings of our institutions over foreign countries. Thus we may look for something in that direction.

On the whole, it may be said that the best men of the Republican party here are in a depressed state of mind. They look upon the developments of the last session of Congress as very disastrous, and find no consolation and assurance of improvement in the way in which things are being done now. For the present they have only gathered courage enough to express their dissatisfaction and uneasiness in an undertone and before confidential friends but it is not probable that the discontent which is growing every day can be long kept down. The next season will undoubtedly bring forth a crystallization of the elements which belong together, but which so far have been kept asunder by old party divisions.

Opinion Against News.

[N. Y. Post Adm.]

The *Times*, with its usual magnanimity, doubts whether Mr. George William Curtis knows why he resigned his position on the Civil Service Commission. I evidently knows more about Mr. Curtis' motives than Mr. Curtis does. At an rate, unlike a newspaper which alway prints the news at the earliest moment the *Times* conceals from its readers th fact that Mr. Curtis resigned because h "regards several important appointments recently made, as a virtual abandonmen of the Civil Service reform."

Our Washington correspondent yester day gave some interesting facts in relatio to the dissolution of the Civil Service Com mission. One important fact he reporte is, that two of the members of the com mission have always been opposed to th reform which they were appointed to en force. In fact, all the circumstances sur rounding the untimely end of this organ ized movement for reform in the publi service combine to make one of the sadde political events of this unfortunate year.

VINCIT QUI PATITUR.

Hopeless the task to baffle care,
  Or break through sorrow's thrall!
To shake thy yoke thou may'st not dare;
  It would more keenly gall.
Through life's dark maze a sunnier way
  This tranquil thought insures –
To know, let Fate do what she may;
  He conquers who endures!

Vengeance for any cruel wrong
  Bringeth a dark renown,
But fadeless wreaths to him belong
  Who calmly lives it down;
Who scorning every mean redress,
  Each recreant art abjures,
Safe in the noble consciousness,
  He conquers who endures!

Who quells a nation's wayward will
  May lord it on a throne;
But he's a mightier monarch still
  Who vanquisheth his own,
No frown of Fortune lays him low,
  No treacherous smile allures;
King of himself, through weal or woe;
  He conquers who endures.

Mark the lone rock that grandly studs
  The melancholy main—
The raving winds the foaming floods,
  Burst over it in vain!
In age majestic as in youth,
  It stands unchained, secure;
Symbol immortal of the truth—
  They conquer who endure!

The Wrecks of the Past.

An idea of the comparative magnitude of the disaster to the steamer Atlantic may be obtained from the following statement of the prominent marine accidents since 1840:

In the month of March, 1841, the steamer President sailed from New York, with a large number of passengers; when two days out she is supposed to have encountered a terrible gale, and was never again heard from. On the 28th of April, 1847, the Exmouth, an emigrant ship from Londonderry, was wrecked, and nearly 240 lives lost. A still more disastrous wreck was that of the Royal Adelaide, which occurred on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, on which occasion 400 lives were lost. In September, 1850, the Edmund was lost on the western coast of Ireland, and more than half of the 200 passengers perished. Upon the occasion of the loss of the troopship Birkenhead in Simon's bay, South Africa, in February, 1852, 454 of the crew and soldiers perished. Again, in 1853, just a year after this, the Independence took fire on the coast of Lower California, and 140 persons were consumed by the flames or drowned in the sea. In May of the same year 170 lives were lost by the wreck of the William and Mary near the Bahamas; and five months afterward 348 persons, mainly emigrant passengers, on the Annie Jane, of Liverpool, perished on the west shore of Scotland, where the vessel was beached. The Favorite, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, in April, 1854, ran into the bark Hesper, and 201 lives were sacrificed. In May of the same year 500 officers and soldiers were lost with the Lady Nugent, a troop-ship, which foundered in a hurricane, and in the succeeding fall the United States mail steamer Arctic came in contact during a fog with the French steamer Vesta, and a loss of 300 lives was the result, an accident which still rings in the memory of many. The steamer City of Glasgow disappeared also before the close of this disastrous year with 480 persons on board. In 1855 the only serious marine accident was the loss of the George Canning near the mouth of the Elbe with ninety-six passengers on board. In 1853 the John, an emigrant vessel, was wrecked on the Munch Rocks off Falmouth, on which occasion 200 lives were lost. On the 23d of February of the succeeding year the well-known Collins steamer Pacific left Liverpool for New York freighted with 186 souls, and was never again heard of. During the summer of 1857 the clipper ship Dunbar was wrecked near Sydney and out of 121 persons on board only one was saved. In September of the same year the steamer Central America foundered at sea with 579 passengers; only 152 were rescued. On the 13th of September, 1858, the steam emigrant ship Austria was burned in mid Atlantic, and of the 558 passengers but 67 were saved. In September of the same year 317 Chinese emigrants lost their lives in consequence o the wreck of the St. Paul on the island of Rossel. Of the 419 persons on the Pomona, which was lost on Blackwater Bank, April 28, 1859, only 24 were saved. During the same year the Royal Charter was wrecked off Moelfra, with a loss of 446 lives. On the night of February 2, 1860, a new mail steamer, the Hungarian, was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and all on board, 205, perished. Ten years ago this month 237 out of 466 persons, passengers on the Anglo-Saxon, lost their lives when that steamer was wrecked off Newfoundland. In January of 1856 the steamer London foundered in the Bay of Biscay, sacrificing about 220 lives. Among the more recent losses at sea that of the City of Boston, around which still hovers an unfathomed mystery, and that of the Northfleet, are still within the recollection of the youngest.

* * *

Post Office War.

The Reading (Pa.) Eagle of Tuesday says:

After the sworn affidavits complaining of the mismanagement of affairs had been forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington, a special agent of the office received instructions to proceed to Reading for the purpose of investigating into the affairs of the post office and report. About 9 o'clock of a cold and blustering morning not many days ago, there appeared at one of the windows of the post-office an impecunious looking individual who had a patent-blotter to sell. He inquired for the Postmaster. "Not in," was the reply he received.

"When will he be in?" asked the seller of patent-blotters.

"Can't tell you," was the laconic answer.

An hour after the patent-blotter man again made his appearance, and anxiously inquired for the Postmaster.

"Not in, sir," was the reply.

"Young man," said the pedler, "who is Postmaster here?"

"Mrs Fritz, sir, is the Postmaster, but her chief clerk attends to the business."

"Is the chief clerk in?" inquired the blotter-man.

"No, sir, he is not. Don't generally get here until the afternoon, said the unthinking clerk.

"Who does business when he's not here, for I'd like to sell him this blotter?"

"Well, sir, we're all bosses. Fact is, we're all Postmasters, but none of us buy blotters."

"Where can I find the chief clerk," continued the vendor of blotters.

"Don't know; probably he is down at his place of business."

"Good morning, sir."

In the afternoon the irrepressible blotter peddler called at the office again, but found no one present with whom he could deal. At 6 o'clock he again called, and this time he was invited upon the inside to wait for the chief clerk. In a few moments that official came.

"Good evening sir," said the stranger; "I've got a patent blotter here that I wish you would look at."

"No time now, sir, to look at blotters," was the reply, and the Chief Clerk proceeded about his business. The blotter man looked exceedingly reticent.

A few minutes before closing hour, the blotter man, after having witnessed the transactions of the office as much as he desired, arose, and making himself known as a special agent of the Postoffice Department, he requested the room to be cleared, and what happened afterward is not known.

* * *

A Hindoo Story.

A tiger, prowling in a forest, was attracted by a bleating calf. It proved to be a bait, and the tiger found himself trapped in a spring cage. There he lay for two days, when a Brahmin happened to pass that way.

"O Brahmin!" pitiously cried the beast, "have mercy on me; let me out of this cage."

"Ah! but you will eat me."

"Eat you! Devour my benefactor? Never could I be guilty of such a deed," responded the tiger.

The Brahmin, being benevolently inclined, was moved by these entreaties and opened the door of the cage. The tiger walked up to him, wagged his tail, and said:

"Brahmin, prepare to die, I shall now eat you."

"Oh! how ungrateful! how wicked! Am I not your savior?" protested the trembling priest.

"True," said the tiger, "very true; but it is the custom of my race to eat a man when he gets a chance, and I cannot afford to let you go."

"Let us submit the case to an arbitrator," said the Brahmin. "Here comes a fox. The fox is wise; let us abide by his decision."

"Very well," replied the tiger.

The fox, assuming a judicial aspect, sat on his haunches with all the dignity he could muster, and, looking at the disputants, he said:

"Good friends, I am somewhat confused at the different accounts which you give of this matter; my mind is not clear enough to render equitable judgment, but if you will be kind enough to act the whole transaction before my eyes, I shall attain unto a more definite conception of the case, Do you, Mr. Tiger, show me just how you approached and entered the cage, and then you, Mr. Brahmin, show me how you liberated him, and I shall be able to render a proper decision."

They assented, for the fox was solemn and oracular. The tiger walked into the cage, the spring door fell and shut him in. He was a prisoner. The judicial expression faded from the fox's countenance, and, turning to the Brahmin, he said:

"I advise you to go home as fast as you can, and abstain in future from doing favors to rascally tigers. Good morning, Brahmin; good morning, tiger."

* * *

Concerning a Lace Dress of the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

A leading lace manufacturer of Paris is to exhibit a dress at the Vienna Exposition which has an interesting history. About five years before the fall of Paris, the Empress Eugenie discovered one day among a lot of old laces which had been transferred to her as souvenirs of the Empress Josephine, about a quarter of a yard of a lace flounce of the most singular and beautiful mesh and peculiar design. The ex-Empress is a connoisseur in lace as well as in many other fine arts. She saw at a glance that she possessed an art treasure, the more valuable as it was yellow with age, broken and mutilated. She sent at once for M. De Lisle, the President of the Compagnie des Indes, lace manufacturers of Paris, and requested him to reproduce it if possible. "Your Royal Highness gives me a difficult commission," said M. De Lisle, "one, I fear, impossible to perform. Your remnant is real old point de Venise, of which there are but few samples in existence, and the art of making it is lost." "Can we not revive it?" asked the Empress. "I give you *carte blanche* in making the experiment, and another *carte blanche* for my dress when finished." The manufacturer resolved to see what could be done. He first submitted the sample of Queen Hortease's relic to his own adult experienced lace-makers. None knew the mesh. Its intricacy baffled them all. No instruments however fine, under eyes the most practiced, could tell how it could be produced. He selected from his young girls twenty of the most intelligent workers, those with the strongest eyes and deftest fingers, and, after a year had passed by, the long-sought for discovery was made. Now the work was begun in earnest. It was four years before it approached completion. Before the dress was finished, Paris was in ashes and Eugenie an exile. But the lace weavers escaped the general destruction and Eugenie's dress was spared. She wrote to M. De Lisle from England saying that though no longer an Empress nor enjoying the income of royalty she would take the dress when finished if he should be a loser by keeping it. The manufacturer, not to be outdone in generosity, laid the case as stated in the Empress's letter before the Directors of the company. They were touched with the misfortunes of the beautiful woman, and unanimously decided to release her from her engagement.

* * *

Spice.

A labor strike is said to be impending. The carpenters say they don't get enough to pay their board.

Shoemakers, that it takes their awl to keep them at work, and their sole dependence is often in their last job.

Painters complain that they have become literally hue-ers of wood.

Upholsterers complain that hangings have gone out of fashion.

Boiler-makers aver that Congress has kept the country in hot water to such a degree that they have no chance.

Blacksmiths complain that all the forging is done in Wall street, and there is no chance.

Tailors say they mean to give their customers fits.

The hatters have kept ahead.

The gas-fitters will go in for light work.

Printers say they are tired, and can't "set up" any longer—that's what's the matter.

Bakers say they knead more, and don't like to see so many rich loafers.

Butchers complain of being asked to work at killing prices.

Candle-makers urge that wicked work ought to be well paid for.

Wheelrights say that all the spokesmen in Congress voted more pay before retiring, and they expect to do as well as their felloes.

The paper-makers say their business is such that it brings them to rags.

And, finally, the plumbers propose to have their customers do the work, and charge double price for superintending it themselves. Each superintendent will have three tenders one to fill his pipe, another to hold his hat, and a third to act as a substitute when he goes out "to see a man."—[Boston Bulletin.

MODESTY. (?)

"Kiss me, dear maid, to seal the vow
Of love that thou hast made;"
"I have no right to kiss thee now,"
The modest maiden said.

"If thou canst find it in thine heart
My first wish to refuse,
Perhaps 'tis best that we should part,
Ere we our freedom loose."

"Although to kiss you I demur,
Yet please to recollect,
That if you choose to kiss me, sir,
Of course I can't object."

MOVING HOUSE.

Some of the Attendant Miseries from an English Point of View.

[Saturday Review.]

A man grows into the house as he grows into a pair of shoes; and he feels the change like a hermit-crab dislodged from the old shell to which his figure gradually adapted itself. There is surely something pathetic, though there is of course much that is trivial, about such sufferings. Hawthorne argues in the "House of the Seven Gables" that all this attachment to old places is an Old World superstition, and that in the coming days we shall be wiser, and change a house with the same facility as we now change a coat. Our remote descendants will revert to the nomad state, though their tents will be made of brick and mortar instead of canvas. They will scorn to be bound by sentiment to any particular plot of ground. It is hard to prophesy what may be the mental condition of our remote posterity. A day may come when patriotism and family feeling may be regarded as idle superstitions; and in that era an attachment to any special lump of matter will be a weakness of which every luminary of the twenty-somethingth century will be heartily ashamed. But meanwhile every person in whom the imagination is not quite an obsolete faculty clings more or less to an ancient domicile. He feels a perceptible wrench upon quitting it, and is painfully sensible that he is passing one more milestone on his road to the grave.

We do not grow old at a uniform rate. Our steady downhill progress is varied by abrupt descents and sudden breaches of continuity. The stream of life has its rapids and its cascades as well as its smoother stretches; and the change of a house generally forms one of those conspicuous epochs by which we count our history. It marks one of the revolutions in our little kingdom, which may be in other respects for the better or the worse, but what is at any rate a step nearer to the end. Everybody knows how the whole character of a friendly meeting is often changed by the scene in which it takes place. A dinner party which would be sociable and talkative in a room of corresponding size becomes disagreeably noisy in a smaller, and painfully decorous in a more magnificent apartment.

In the same way, by some subtle and untraceable influence, our whole system of life seems to take its color from its surroundings; the family whom we were all glad to see in Tyburnia somehow becomes disagreeable when transplanted to Mayfair, or *vice versa*; and our private history is thus divided into acts, in which the scenery has more importance than we are sometimes willing to acknowledge. However this may be, the mere fact of cutting loose so many old associations as are necessarily destroyed in a domestic transmigration has something almost solemn about it to the mind which is not ultra-philosophical; and an optimist would have hoped, for the credit of human nature, that the concomitant sufferings were hallowed by the deep emotions which they typify, instead of rendering the emotion itself ridiculous.

Unluckily, it is not so. Undertakers, as we know, have succeeded in making a funeral almost ridiculous and quite vexatious to the spirit of man. Upholsterers are equally successful in casting an air of ridicule upon the parting, not from a lady, but from a house. It is out of the question to adopt an air of dignity. A man leaving No. 99 in a square cannot look like a baron driven from his ancestral castle. His sufferings may be quite as deep. The poor beetle which we drive out of his cranny may feel as great a pang as a millionaire turned out of his palace. But with all our benevolence, we only laugh at him. The man, at this possible crisis of his life, is a victim to those paltry cares which we agree to treat with contempt. He is harassed by little perplexities about doors that will not fit, and blinds that will not draw up, and wardrobes that persist with an obstinacy worthy rather of animated beings than of mere material objects, in refusing to fit any available corner.

A day comes on which he ought to be overwhelmed with conflicting sentiments at parting from his old Penates. He has rehearsed the scene in imagination, and is prepared to shed an appropriate tear on quitting forever the spot where he took his last leave of a near relation, or where his first-born child was presented to him. Before he has time to rise to the appropriate pitch of sentiment, a rabble rout of grimy workmen has diffused itself throughout every room in his house. They are tearing down his pictures, his books, and his china with a zeal worthy of German troops taking farewell of a French village. The only emotion which is naturally suggested by their appearance is a thirst for some fluid capable of slaking throats which are exposed to continual whirlwinds of time-honored dust. The poor fragments of furniture detached from their accustomed resting-place, seem suddenly to lose their beauty like a gathered flower. The rooms themselves become dreary like a field invaded by a flight of locusts. Sentiment is obviously out of place; and the only hope is to preserve sufficient temper while endeavoring to appeal to the tender mercy of these tyrannous invaders. The wretched householder feels himself to be little more than a useless obstacle, which has no real right to exist. He has fondly trusted in promises that his new abode will be swept and garnished in a surprisingly short space of time. If, from want of experience, he has been rash enough to put some kind of faith in these lavish assurances, he is speedily and rudely undeceived. A dreary and irritating period is in store for him. If he retired to some remote refuge, the whole ingenuity of his tormentors will be racked to put everything where he particularly wished that it should not be. If he remains at his post heroically, he will be tempted to think that furniture, as Butler thought of nations, may go mad; and he will be driven to the misanthropical conclusion that nobody ever keeps his promises, and in particular that that model of his species, the British workman, means, when he says that he will do a thing today, that he will begin to do some part of it to-morrow week.

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THE pastor of a church in Newark, N. J., refused to proceed with the services at a funeral until the Odd Fellows' regalia was removed from the coffin. The lodges feeling insulted, took away the regalia and retired from the church.

WHAT NEW YORK MOURNS.

A Bridal Party Swallowed with the Wreck—The Merritt Family Lost—Brothers and Sisters Dying Together.

A reporter of the Herald was despatched to find out the particulars concerning citizens of New York city who were lost on the wreck of the Atlantic.

The first persons inquired about were the family of the Merritts. Mr. James S. Merritt and his wife and sister, who resided in Thirty fifth street, and Miss Scrimser, formerly living with her family in Forty-fifth street, were all lost together. The tale of this family is a peculiarly sad one. Mr. Merritt was a bachelor of about forty years of age. He came to reside in this city some three years ago from Poughkeepsie, where he had formerly lived as a merchant. He was a man of means and frequented the best society of the city. He became acquainted with Miss Mary Scrimser in this manner, and proposed marriage and was accepted. On the 2nd of April, 1872, just one year ago, the couple were married, and for their wedding tour went to Europe in the identical vessel in which they since met their terrible death. While in Europe they visited all the Continental countries, and about six months ago returned to Paris, where Mr. Merritt wrote inviting his sister, Miss Merritt, and Miss Annie Scrimser a sister of his wife's, to join them. The two young ladies started off alone, also by a vessel of the White Star line, and arrived in Paris in safety. The family, then consisting of four persons, started out together again, visiting Italy, and finally arrived back in London, writing to the family here their proposed return by the Atlantic. They did as they proposed and left Liverpool by that steamer. They all met death in the same manner, and by this sudden calamity the family of the Merritts is wiped out as it were in one blow. Mrs. Merritt and Miss Annie Scrimser, both daughters of the well-known dry goods merchant, are said to have been ladies of great personal charms and accomplishments, and they were well known by a very large circle of acquaintances in this city, who will hear of this terrible ending with the greater sorrow that their youth and beauty would seem to have promised a long career of joy and happiness in this life. Miss Merritt was a little older than either of the other two ladies, but was also a genial and kind hearted lady. Of all those who have been lost in the Atlantic no one's story is probably so sad a one as this. It was the first trip any of them had made to Europe. A brother of Mrs. Merritt (Mr. Scrimser) started for Halifax as soon as the news of the shipwreck had arrived.

* * *

LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

The End of a Wayward Career—Singular Life and Death.

[N. Y. Sun.]

One of the strangest careers of modern times has just terminated in the death o Lady Ellenborough at Damascus. Forty years ago she was one of the most noted women in Europe, and her residence in the East has long been a sort of scandalous romance. The daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, beautiful, witty, and rich, she married in 1821 the Earl of Ellenborough, who was afterwards Governor-General of India, and who at that time was one of the most brilliant men of the day. She was about 17 years of age at the time of her marriage, and Ellenborough, who was a widower, was 34. They lived together some six years, and her dissolute conduct was a cause of scandal for some time previous to the catastrophe of her elopement with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, a celebrated *roue*, then Austrian Minister in London. The event caused an immense sensation in the world of aristocracy and fashion. Ellenborough procured a divorce from Parliament and never married again; but his runaway wife soon separated from Schwarzenberg, and in 1832 married Baron Venningten, a Bavarian. Tiring of him presently, and with her great wealth and personal fascinations having little difficulty in procuring divorces under the easy laws of Germany, she was married in succession to five other individuals; but as none of these unions met her expectations, they were all dissolved after a short duration. In 1848 she was living in Athens with her eighth husband, a Greek colonel, Count Theodoki; but, without waiting to become a widow, she had this marriage also dissolved, and set out for the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she found a new affinity in the person of an Arab camel driver, known as Sheikh Abdul, whom she married after the Arab fashion, and who was the ninth and last of her conjugal partners. For a whole year she accompanied him on his journeys between Beyrout and Babylon, faithfully fulfilling all the duties of a camel driver's wife, even to milking the camels. Tiring of this nomadic life, she built for herself a charming palace in Damascus, where she has since lived in her own style, a great object of curiosity to all European travelers. Abdul, continuing in business as a camel driver, was always hospitably entertained by her whenever he came to the place. And now she is dead, having completed nearly threescore and ten years, leaving a colossal fortune to her relatives of the Digby family in England and a memory of warning and of shame.

* * *

Glass Clothing.

To those only acquainted with glass in its ordinary and brittle form, the possibility of spinning and weaving it would seem incredible. Yet a composition of glass made in Vienna is wrought into curled or frizzled yarns, of the uses of which the following description is given:

"These frizzled threads are said to surpass in fineness not only the finest cotton, but even a single cocoon thread, and their softness and elasticity are like that of silk lint. Recently this woven glass flock wool has been used as a substitute for ordinary wool wrapings for patients suffering from gout, and its use for this purpose has been, it is stated, successful; chemists and apothecaries have also found it useful for filtering.

"The smooth threads are now woven into textile fabrics, which are made into cushions, carpets, tablecloths, shawls, neckties, cuffs, collars and a variety of other garments, &c., and they may likewise be used for weaving the figures in brocaded silk or velvet. As a material for tapestry, for covering furniture, for laces, embroidery, hosiery, &c., it is believed that this glass tissue will, at some future time, occupy a prominent place.

"In softness the glass yarn almost approaches silk, and to the touch it is like the finest wool or cotton. It possesses remarkable strength, and not only remains unchanged in light and warmth, but is not altered by moisture or acids. Spots may readily be removed by washing. Being non-inflamable and incombustible, as well as having great brilliancy and beauty of colors, it is specially suitable for dress fabrics—such fabrics for this purpose being much warmer, too, than those of cotton or wool; at the same time they are of low specific gravity."

BRILLIANTS.

EXPERIENCE.

To wilful men
The injuries that they themselves procure,
Must be their schoolmasters.
—[*Shakspeare*.

HOME HAPPINESS.

Domestic happiness,
Thou art the nurse of virtue; in thine arms
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again.
—[*Cowper*.

HOPE.

Life is but a day at most.
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lower.
—[*Burns*.

LIFE.

And such is human life! so, gliding on,
It glimmers like a meteor, and is gone!
Yet is the tale, brief though it be, as strange,
As full, methinks, of wild and wondrous change,
As any that the wandering tribes require,
Stretched in the desert round their evening fire;
To minstrel harps at midnight's witching hour!
—[*Rogers*.

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING BONNETS.

The Rabagas, with a rim turned up all around in sailor fashion, will be the popular bonnet of the season. At exclusive milliners, something newer is offered in the Hortense bonnets and Spanish gypsies, with coronet rims turned up high in front and receding narrower on the sides. These shapely bonnets fit comfortably over the high coiffure, and are worn half-way back on the head, but should not be tilted high enough to give that peaked, perched-up appearance which spoils so many of the new bonnets.

THE CHOICE FOR DRESSY BONNETS lies between sewed chip and straws, or else black net bonnets. The trimmings for chip and straw are folds of tortoise silk around the crown, with soft loops on the left side, from which spring ostrich tips and a cluster (not a spray) of flowers. Two long ends of ribbon without loops hang low behind, and the strings to be tied under the chin are of ribbon. The coronet is smoothly covered with silk, or perhaps velvet piped with silk, and has a soft puff or roll of silk just above the forehead, prettily draped with black lace. Most bonnets have more than one color in the trimming.

A BONNET IN PERFECT TASTE. is a chip Hortense, the brim faced with leaf brown velvet, a puff beneath, and a cord of pale *limon* silk above; brown turquoise folds cross the crown, a cluster of *limon* dahlias with velvety brown centres is on the side, pale *limon* ostrich tips and an aigrette of dark cock's plumes are on the back. Two long straight steamers of ribbon are pendent behind, and similar streamers form strings. A similar bonnet has red-maroon turquoise, and *limon* dahlias with maroon centres. Around the crown is simply a scarf of silk laid in four folds, with short slanting ends edged with black lace. Price $40.

FOR A ROSY YOUNG FACE. is a chip bonnet with black silk-faced brim, with a pink rose-bud cluster; around the crown are folds of pale-blue turquoise, some blue ostrich tips, and a bunch of variegated roses. No strings. Another is a chip Rabagas with upturned brim covered smoothly with velvet; olive brown ribbon is passed around the crown, tea-rose buds and grapes with embrowned leaves are on the sides, lace streamers and two ribbon ends more than a yard long are behind. Price $40.

THE BLACK NET BONNETS are of plain Brussels net, or else seeded with jet, as fancy dictates. The net is laid smoothly on the frame, the brim is covered wish turquoise silk, or even velvet, and the trimmings are laid on precisely as on straw bonnets, though more border lace is used for edging tulle or net streamers than appears on straw. The jet ornaments are almost as light and fine as lace, and the flowers or Boston bouquets, long-stemmed pink roses with heliotropes, or tea-roses with violets, that look as if freshly cut and loosely tied together.

SOME STATELY SPANISH GYPSIES show only black in front, pretty mixtures of jet and net, while low down behind is a variegated cluster of roses, crimson, pink, and yellow. A Hortense from Virot's, showing another favorite fancy of black with a color, has a black net crown as smooth and plain as if made of straw, while the brim is covered with pale blue turquoise, and has a thick roll of the silk on the forehead; black turquoise, showing a blue lining, is folded around the crown, and has upturned loops on the left side, from which spring two blue ostrich tips. Two streamers of net, edged with fine thread lace, are arranged in Spanish fashion behind. No strings. Price $60.

VEILS.

New veils are of thread net, with thick dots wrought at intervals. The shape is scarf-like, smooth over the face, pointed far below the chin, and with very long tabs that form drapery behind. In real net, with applique Chantilly borders, they cost $18. Spanish blonde is so cheaply imitated that it is losing favor. Square handkerchief veils are objected to by leading milliners because they crush fine feathers and flowers. They are still worn, however, in polka-dotted net with Spanish lace border, are fastened very low behind with jet or silver pin, and do good service in the way of covering bonnets that have lost their freshness.

WHITE DRESSES.

Furnishing houses are making up white organdies and swiss muslins for confirmation dresses, and whole sets in uniform for graduating classes. The lower skirt is "demi"—a dress-maker's technicality for just touching the ground—and is finished by a deep hem headed by a wide puff and standing Valenciennes lace; the simple round upper skirt is similarly bordered with hem, puff and lace, and is draped by a side sash of white watered ribbon; the French waist has a puff on the front and neck; with lace frill standing very high; close coat sleeves with two puffs and lace at the wrists.

IN THE EPISCOPALIAN SERVICE a veil is not used; for the first communion in Catholic churches the veil is of tulle or organdy, caught above the forehead by a wreath or ribbon loops, and falling close on the sides and back. Swiss muslin dressed, with tucked bands and ruffles without lace, cost from $25 to $35.

BAPTISTES AND PERCALES.

Camel's-hair baptiste is a novelty, showing the transparent ecru surface inwoven with camel's-hair stripes and raised wool figures, palm-leaves, bull's-eyes, and bars, in brown of black, like tufted needle-work; this promises to be accepted as polonaises over plain batistes or else silk skirts; prices range from $1 25 to $1 75 a yard. Another stylish caprice is stripes like white Turkish towelling or dark baptiste; price $2. All-white rough Turkish baptiste is a Parisian fabric difficult to find here. Lace-striped baptistes, to be worn over a plain skirt with striped flounces, cost from 50c. to $1. Plain batistes come in suit patterns of 20 yards, put up in a box at $1 25 a yard; flimsy imitation batistes are 25c. a yard. Real batistes are seven-eighths of a yard wide. Imported ready-made polonaises of batistes trimmed with machine embroidery and fringe, are sold for $23.

THE NOVELTIES IN PERCALES are morning and breakfast sailor suits of deep solid blue with white border. These have a box-pleated blouse, with the white border down on each pleat and around the sailor collar; lengthwise white stripes on the apron over skirt, and two kilted flounces on the lower skirt bordered with white. Price $20. Pleated blouse-waists to wear with black silk or alpaca skirts are made of dark blue percale with white polka dots. The designs are precisely like the waists worn last year, with shirt sleeves, and a standing English collar turned over in front. Price, $2 75. Percales and cambrics in striped chintz patterns are made up in breakfast dresses with pleated blouse, round over-skirt, and demi-skirt with a flounce and two bias bands, and sold for $15. Plain cambric wrappers, white with bold stripe of color, or else blue, gray, or mottled grounds with white stripe, are $5; calico wrappers of he same pattern are $3 50.

FOULARD SUITS.

Foulard suits of the stylish deep blue and olive grounds with white spots are exhibited at the furnishing houses. Made with a jockey basque, ruffled skirt, and overskirt, they are $85; with polonaise and single skirt, $75. A suit of olive brown had plain brown silk kilting covering the front breadth, and polka-dotted foulard flounces behind, a foulard apron, and a basque of foulard with vests and cuffs of plain olive silk; price $125.

FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

The prettiest dresses for little girls are sailor suits of white repped pique with blue Chambery sailor collar, cuffs, pockets and bias bands around the skirt. The new Normandy caps, so simple that any mother can make them, are worn by girls from two to eight years old. They have a plain high-pointed crown of Swiss muslin over blue or pink silk, a lace ruffle around the face, and a band of ribbon around the crown, tied in front in a jaunty bow with ends turned upward. The short hair falls in a Shetland pony fringe on the forehead. Little Gabrielle slips of buff linen, trimmed with rows of white pique braid, are sold at the furnishing houses for $1 each.

VARIETIES.

New sashes and neck-ties to match are made of square-meshed thin armure silk, with an embossed figure in the pointed ends, and a most elaborate tassel fringe below. For other sashes there are watered ribbons of solid color, seven inches wide, in black and all the new shades; also, white watered stripes with a color on each side. There are new combinations of Roman colors that form beautiful stripes. Bayadere stripes and the Marseillaise, with a single color and white, are in horizontal bars.—[Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

TWO New England women are making money as inventors with delightful rapidity. One invented a machine for making paper bags with a satchel bottom, and has refused $50,000 for the patent. The other has a patent for a self-fastening button, which needs no button hole.

DR. CONNEAU, the intimate of Louis Napoleon, who enabled him to escape from the fortress of Ham, is now quite poor. He neglected the chances to enrich himself offered during the Empire, and his wife has therefore been forced to give concerts under the patronage of her wealthy friends at Nice, Pau, &c.

A LADY in Fairfield, Mass., discovered that her daughter was about to elope. She didn't make any fuss about it, but the night on which the elopement was to take place, gave her daughter an opiate in her tea, so that the girl did not wake up till next morning. Meanwhile the lover had grown tired of waiting, and left in disgust.

INDIANA'S new divorce law provides that no divorce shall be granted unless the applicant can prove by at least two witnesses a bona fide residence of two years within the State; it forbids the person obtaining the divorce to marry again within two years, and limits the ground for the divorce to the causes specified in the present statute.

THE Marquis of Bute has refused to grant the tenantry of his estates an extension of time for the payment of their rents. The tenantry represented that the unprecedented rainfall of the past year had caused the crops of potatoes and turnips to fail, and that the wheat and barley had been damaged in harvest-time, and in view of these disasters they begged for a postponement of the pay-day. They now have the alternative of paying immediately or vacating the lands.

A GENTLEMAN traveling to Boston in one of the Sound steamers, during the competition which has crowded the boats with "all sorts of people," was very much annoyed, on retiring to his state room with his wife and children, to find a group of "fellows of the baser sort" just under his window, indulging in coarse conversation and vulgar jest. A waiter sent out to remonstrate, was consigned to a place some degrees hotter than the boiler deck. After a moment's thought, the traveler filled his mouth with water from the pitcher, and opening his window, suddenly expelled the water into the darkness with a fearful retch of the first agony of sea sickness. The astonished rowdies, imagining themselves to be treated to the contents of a sea sick passenger's stomach, hastily retreated, with curses on the qualmishness of their disturber. And using their handkerchiefs vigorously, while the ingenious traveler, with a chuckle of great satisfaction, retired to an undisturbed night's slumber.

THE Russian journals give glowing accounts of the farewell benefit of Miss Nilsson at St. Petersburg on the 27th—15th, Russian time—of Febuary, She appeared as Margherita in "Faust" a list of the splendid gifts presented to Miss Nilsson may be of interest. These gifts were a pair of earrings, emeralds surrounded with diamonds, valued at 12,000 francs; a crown of laurel leaves, in pure gold, valued at 16,000 francs; a number of bouquets, among them one with a gold ribbon on which were engraved the words "Return soon," and another one with a silver ribbon on which the word "Remember" was enamelled in blue; and lastly, during the last inter-act a garland of flowers was delivered to her on the stage, attached to which was an address signed by more than a thousand persons of the highest classes of society. This address was in a frame of gold with diamonds, three of which hung in the shape of teardrops from the words "Adieu," written in rubies and sapphires.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS,
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 12, 1873

WILL the *Commercial* conclude its funeral oration over the corpse of the Democratic party? Pall bearers may be procured in Connecticut and Ohio.

THE *Commercial* insists that it is casting coarse jibes at NELLIE GRANT to say she is engaged to the blonde, blue eyed TOM MURPHY; if so, the court journal of New York, the *Times*, which nearly equals the *Commercial* in sycophancy, is responsible.

OF course those who voted for the steal, had no scruples about taking it.—*Mail.*

And GRANT signed the bill and we don't suppose that he will have any "scruples" about taking the extra hundred thousand dollars it gives him. Why abuse those who voted for the grab and shield the President who made it the law?

APOLOGIZING for the Credit Mobiliers and Salary Robbers in Connecticut, the Pittsburgh *Commercial* thinks there was nothing in the election after all, and that "No broad party issues were involved in the contest, which was exceedingly dull and spiritless on both sides, and nothing national will be affected by the decision." Ha! the GRANT ticket triumphed it would have struck another note. Next!

THE *Dispatch* declares that the Executive was "as virtuously indignant at the retroactive proceeding [salary grab] as the editor of our Wood street cotemporary." How do you know and where do you get your information? The very best evidence that the *Dispatch* is not telling the truth, is that the President endorsed the bill with his signature. "Virtuously indignant" is the best thing out—it is enough to make a horse laugh.

AT last the *Dispatch* ventures a reply to our interrogatory in regard to the President being equally to blame with those members of Congress, who voted for the salary grab—he having placed his signature to the bill and thus enacted it into a law. Strange to say while that paper denounces the action of the members who recorded their votes in favor of the grab, it rather endorses the President as "the matter came before him as Executive in such shape and so intimately connected with other appropriations for which public necessity demanded immediate Executive endorsement." What was that "public necessity." Does our neighbor allude to the increase of the President's salary by which his signature to the bill guarantees him an extra hundred thousand dollars? It should be more explicit. There was no danger, if GRANT had used the veto; Congress would have made the necessary provision and "public necessity" would not have suffered no matter what might have happened to the pockets of the grabbers. His duty was to refuse to sign a bill that contained so disgraceful and so dishonest a provision, but he evidently did not want to refuse his endorsement to raising the pay of Congressmen, else they might have declined to raise his. But GRANT is King and according to the *Dispatch*, the King can do no wrong. After this effort of the *Dispatch*, the *Gazette* should hesitate no longer in giving its views on this question. It is an eminently proper one, and one in which the whole people are deeply interested.

A HIT AT GRANT.

Almost at the same moment of time President GRANT was returning thanks for his reception to the floor of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, the following bill was introduced:

AN ACT

To prohibit the relatives of school directors from holding the position of teachers in the public schools of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, that from and after the passage of this bill it shall not be lawful for any person to have the position of teacher in any of the schools of the consolidated city of Pittsburgh where any of the directors are closely related to them such as father, brother and brothers-in-law or uncle and that such relationship exists now it shall be the duty of either the teachers or directors to resign.

This was a little too practical for the moment, and was negatived. If GRANT may appoint his brothers-in-law why may not school directors? Relations may be happy yet.

CONCERNING MAJORITIES.

The *Commercial* is very decided upon one question, and that is the deprivation of all voice in public affairs to the minority in any county or district. For instance if the twenty-odd thousand votes in the city stood divided 51 per cent on one side and 49 per cent. on the other, that print—provided always the the 51 per cent. was on its own side—would urge the divine right of the majority to have the exclusive direction of our municipal affairs. Were the majority of the people of Pittsburgh on our side, and the majority of the aggregate vote of the county—including the city—upon the side of the *Commercial*, we would doubtless have the mails from Harrisburg burthened with editorials of learned length and thundering sound, proving to the entire satisfaction of the writer that dividing the city from the county for the purpose of electing Representatives, was the whim of a mere theorist and should be repealed without delay. With the *Commercial*, party is everything—in that idea it lives and moves and has its being—truly it is its offspring; so far as regards principle in a question of this kind, it may well be doubted whether it knows the meaning of the word.

As the law now stands—the rule in favor of which the *Commercial* does battle so earnestly—if there is a county polling 30,000 votes electing three representatives, and one party therein polls 16,000 votes and the other 14,000, the majority chooses all three representatives and the minority not one. This rule our neighbor says is the only correct rule, and argues that the 14,000 votes should be practically disfranchised, because—because—it has always been so. Now we maintain that a system should be adopted by means of which the whole people, if possible, should be represented; and if this object cannot be accomplished, that it should be approximated as closely as may be in the nature of things. To bring this about has been the subject of careful thought to many of the best minds of the age, such men as HARE and MILL in England, and several in our own country. The only plan ever tried in this country is what is called the cumulative system, which after being in force in the election of Boro' councils in Pennsylvania, was repealed the other day at Harrisburgh, for no other or better reason than that the author of the law, Mr. BUCKALEW, is a Democrat. The author of the plan really is Mr. JAMES G. MARSHALL, an Englishman, and this, one would suppose would recommend it to the *Commercial*. By this plan the voter may cast one vote for each candidate on his ballot, or he may give all his votes—called in England a *plumper*—to one, or he may divide them as he chooses.

While it may be freely admitted this plan is by no means perfect, it posesses advantages over the present antiquated mode of electing, inasmuch as it gives the minority some opportunity of being heard.

To illustrate the practical injustice of the present mode, it may be stated that a representation in the 40th Congress in proportion to the vote cast, would have given 88 Democratic members instead of 47; in the 41st Congress 115 instead of 83; and in the 42nd Congress 122 instead of 107. We apprehend we have given the *Commercial* an additional reason for opposing any approach towards proportionate representation, while we are furnishing a sound reason why all friends of honesty and fair dealing should favor it.

It is all idle for citizens of assumed character and standing to complain of private or of public vice, when they give their silent approbation to frauds in politics, perpetrated in the matter of apportionments. While helping their party they are injuring the general morals, by encouraging young men in the belief that honesty is a mere whim of the imagination, and that it is sharp practice alone which wins. Do away with the necessity of apportionments and you cut up by the roots the process by which new legislators are initiated into all the dishonesty which, while it damns the men who practice it, blunts the moral sense and disgraces the voters who elect them.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Shortly after the last fall election information was made against WILLIAM SIMS and THOMAS PROUDLOCK, residents of Industry township in the adjoining county of Beaver, for having voted on fraudulent naturalization papers; and at the next term of the Beaver county Quarter Sessions the Grand Jury returned true bills against them, and on application of their counsel the cases were continued to March term of this year.

At the March term the cases were called up for trial, when the defendants' counsel presented to the court the certified copy of an Act of Assembly approved on the 11th day of March, 1873, removing both indictments into the Quarter Sessions of this county, and ordering defendants to be recognized to appear here at the June term, and placing the cases in the exclusive charge of the district attorney of this county.

The people of Beaver county are no little surprised at this specimen of "snake" law making, and complain that the assistance of the State should be invoked to have these cases buried in the pigeon holes of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County; and apprehend that the fact of the defendants being—not Democrats—but Radicals of the Simon Pure stripe, has occasioned this effort to save them from the hands of the Democratic district attorney of Beaver county.

THE POST will be on the look out for these cases at the June term and will have a reporter on hand, to the end that our Beaver county readers may learn precisely whether our Court was properly defined by the London edition of BLACKSTONE, as "a place wherein justice is judicially administered;" or whether we follow the Dublin edition, (with its celebrated typograpical error) where it is defined to be "a place where injustice is judicially administered."

In the meantime our Beaver county friends may indulge the hope that the space has been introduced in its proper position.

CURTIS VS. GRANT.

Civil Service Reform as promised by the Radical editors during the last campaign, was a delusion and a snare. The editors who believed in what they promised to the people, were fooled to the very top of their bent; those of them that promised it and knew it would not be performed, were shameless deceivers of their readers. GEORGE W. CURTIS, who was so awfully befooled by GRANT in this matter, knows all the ins and outs of GRANT's shameful deception. He evidently befooled CURTIS with as little gripings of conscience, with as little sense of personal honor, as he deceived President JOHNSON in the STANTON imbroglio. CURTIS, to judge by his letter of resignation, evidently feels that he has been used as a tool to accomplish GRANT's disreputable purposes.

"As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service." This is severe, doubly so because not especially so intended. He charges GRANT with adopting a set of rules by which he pledged himself to be governed in his appointments to office, and that within a fortnight after his second term had commenced, he abandoned them. It is a courteous manner of saying what HORACE GREELEY was accustomed to say in plainer English.

CURTIS undoubtedly feels a sense of self-degradation. He was one of GRANT's bosom friends. He was induced to believe that GRANT was truthful in his blatant professions of reform. He labored and toiled for GRANT's re-election to such an extent as to remain as the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, even while NAST's vile caricatures found in that publication a means of access to the public eye. He sacrificed his sense of decency to his faith in GRANT, and now he finds the sacrifice was in vain, and his faith had no basis to rest upon.

THE PROSPECT.

That so often dead and buried party possesses, after all, an astonishing degree of vitality. It is pretty evident, to judge from the vote in Connecticut, that it still lives. While the Falstaffian Radicals were so "afraid of this gun-powder PERCY, although he be dead," as they affected to believe, to what an extraordinary height will their fears mount now, when the PERCY of their periodical panics is not only proved to be alive, but kicking—and kicking sharply, too.

Beginning in 1856, that State has uniformly gone Republican—once by over 11,000—except in 1867 and 1870, when we carried it by small majorities; now it shows not only a large Democratic majority for Governor, but for the first time since the Republican party came into power, a Democratic majority in joint-ballot in her legislature. The Democratic party must eventually win. The people everywhere are becoming disgusted with the gift-seeking nepotist at the head of the government, and his bribe-seeking tail in the two houses of Congress; with the nastiness of Radical politics, and the greedy selfishness of Radical politicians; with the pharasaical cant and the devilish doings of the men who give form and pressure to the ruling party; with the TOM MURPHYS, the CALDWELLS, the OAKES AMES, the PATTERSONS, (from New Hampshire and South Carolina, too.) and with SIMON CAMERON and his followers—who bark as he orders and snap when they dare, at the few honest men in his own party, and at all honest men out of it. They are gradually getting it through their skulls that it don't pay to be taxed enormously and to have only one-eighth of their taxes applied to the payment of the public debt, and seven-eighths wasted by a squad of dishonest leaders. The Democratic party is the only organization to which they can look for deliverance; and there rests, in this aspect of things, a great responsibility upon our leading men. We want no new declarations of principles. We are not wiser than our fathers. The good old doctrines of 1798 are as true now as they were a quarter of a century ago, and need no bush from learned pundits in New York. The old doctrines are good enough; what we do want is care upon the part of the rank and file of the party—the steady and reliable men who work for success from no selfish end—in selecting the very best material to fill the public offices, ministerial and representative both.

It is sheer folly for us to throw away success or the prospect of it, because men notoriously unfit will press themselves upon conventions with indecent pertinacity. The party owes it to the country, for whose benefit it was organized and for whose deliverance it still lives, that in all its nominations it selects men mentally and morally superior to the candidates in opposition. This can be done; if we are wise it will be done.

THE consolidation of the internal revenue system will take effect the 20th of May. This will relieve the country of about fifteen hundred assessors and assistant assessors. Many of these are applying to be retained as deputy collectors. The commissioner replies that by so doing the department would be breaking faith with the government. In the larger districts, however, it is stated, some appointments of deputy collectors will be made.

BROWN AGAIN.

Our readers have scarcely forgotten that one of the host of scoundrels who passed from poll to poll at the last election in Philadelphia, voting the Radical ticket as often as they pleased, was arrested tried and convicted of this heinous offense against the very foundation of our free institutions; nor can they have forgotten that within a very few days after this fellow's incarceration he was released from the penitentiary by force of a pardon from the President. The Reformers in Philadelphia have been busily engaged ever since in endeavoring to learn what influence was brought to bear upon the President to induce his action in the premises, but without the slightest success. The Attorney General, in whose office are filed all petitions for pardons, refuses to permit an examination of the petition, upon the ground that the President's power to pardon is absolute, and that he is not responsible to anybody for the exercise of this authority!

This is another land-mark upon the wayside, showing how rapidly we are traveling, as well as an evidence of the new direction we are taking in these times of new doctrines in our politics. The time was when the President was held to be the officer of the people of the United States, not their master; and this daring assumption of Gen. GRANT's Attorney General goes very far beyond what Queen VICTORIA's Attorney General would dare to assume in the British House of Commons.

The power of pardon is by no means a personal prerogative, but a trust confided to him for the purpose of correcting the inevitable mistakes which occur in the administration of criminal justice. It was not within the imagination of the high-toned patriots who framed the Constitution, that our country could ever become so degraded that its President would voluntarily let loose upon society a convicted criminal, for the reason that the crime of which he had been convicted and for which he was undergoing imprisonment, had been committed in furtherance of the election of the very President who pardoned him.

That petition must be had by a resolution of the House in December next. The Radical majority dare not vote down such a call, for if they do it will be equivalent to a plea of guilty to the charge so often made, that GRANT has resolved to use what he—affecting the style of Royalty—calls his "prerogative," for his own profit.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Times* we learn that the views of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* regarding GRANT's endorsement of the salary steal are partly coincided in by an organ in that city. The Chicago organ declares that had the President vetoed the bill an extra session of Congress would have been necessary, while the *Dispatch* claims that "public necessity" demanded the President's approval of the swindle. Very little difference of course, but then the *Times* tells us that:

This organ of the administration and monopolies remarks that the salary grab was part of an important appropriation bill, and the president could not veto the grab without vetoing the whole bill. Had he vetoed the whole bill an extra session of Congress would have been necessary, and that would have cost more than the extra pay amounted to; and besides the *steal would probably have been perpetrated after all!* That is an intimation that the forty-third Congress, which is more intensely Radical than the forty-second was, is also a worse thief than the forty-second was. It is an intimation that the forty-third Congress would have passed the grab by a two-thirds majority over the president's veto, and in defiance of public sentiment. This is hardly complimentary to the new Congress, but very likely it is true.

If these organs desired to speak the truth and the whole truth, they would say that GRANT was only too anxious to gobble the extra hundred thousand dollars. He was afraid to refuse the increase to Congressmen for fear that Congressmen would refuse to give him fifty thousand a year; and had a new Congress voted him an increase, he could not have secured it, as the Constitution provides against a President signing a bill to raise his pay during the term for which he has been inaugurated. This is the milk in the cocoa.

THE Minnesota papers are endeavoring to correct the impressions which have gone abroad of the extreme severity of the past winter in that State. They claim that but fifty lives were lost out of the many thousands exposed to the great January snow storm, and that these were frozen by long exposure, growing out of the fact that they had missed their way in the newly and sparsely settled prairie regions of the frontier, where there are no fences to guide the traveler and houses dot the country at very distant intervals. The statement of the Minnesota papers is worthy of consideration by those intending emigration, especially as the agents of land-grant railroad companies are making use of sensational stories concerning the Minnesota climate to divert emigration to Arkansas, Kansas and other regions.

THE pardon of the repeater BROWN is thus alluded to by the Boston *Post*:

Pennsylvania has certainly made an honest effort through Mr. Randall, one of her Representatives, to have the scandal imposed upon her by the President in pardoning Brown, the repeater, explained. But the Chief Magistrate, so the Attorney General informs the country, is too high for investigation and responsible to no one in the exercise of the pardoning power. Consequently he can snap his figers at those who have questioned the propriety of his clemency toward the Philadelphia criminal. To such a reliable man in the Republican party as George W. Childs, whom it will neither do to offend nor admit into the secrets of Administrative policy, Gen. Grant has made the statement that he was deceived in regard to the case of Brown by misrepresentations made to him by certain petitioners; but to those who have followed the instances where he has been conveniently credulous before, the excuse will appear like a very hackneyed subterfuge. The removal from office of Mr. Smith, the District Attorney who convicted Brown, will hardly be accepted as a natural method of expressing sincere regret at the mistake he had made, but rather the consummation of a party pledge which was only half fulfilled when he exercised his irresponsible prerogative. The President has formed a strong attachment for judiciously dispensed mercies as means to certain well-defined ends. The power consorts with his love of absolutism, and may frequently be more effective and less dangerous than another form of winning support frequently practised by less fortunate officials.

A NEW YORK correspondent speaking of lucky ventures says:

Robert Bonner was extremely lucky in getting hold of the *Ledger*. He was working at the case for $15 or $20 a week, I have been told, when the owner of the paper, who called it the *Merchant's Ledger*, determined to give it up that he might devote his entire time and attention to a press he had invented, and which he supposed would supplant Hoe's. Bonner, as the story goes, was unwilling to lose his weekly salary, and, consequently, made an offer to the publisher for the property. The offer was accepted, and the *Merchant's Ledger*, having a circulation of but 3,000, passed into Bonner's hands, and the adjective of the name was dropped. The commercial sheet R. B. resolved to convert into a journal of miscellaneous reading, and to this end he secured the services of "Fanny Fern" (Mrs Parton), then a new literary light, at the rate of $5,000 per annum—she agreeing to write for nobody else. The experiment, successful beyond expectation, led to other engagements of a similar sort, and to the foundation of Bonner's fortune. When the proprietor of the *Ledger* dies, newspaper publishers ought to erect a monument over his grave to the memory of the Apostle of Advertising, as he certainly has been. He is probably worth more than $1,000,000, and he has expended more than half that sum in advertising. He has paid $3,000 for a single advertisement, and $40,000 for a week's advertising. He set the fashion of using printer's ink munificently, and verily has he had his reward.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, administration, says of the steal: We record with great pleasure the fact that Senator SCHURZ declined to receive the $5,000 of back pay voted by the last Congress; and with equal pleasure we record a similar fact in favor of Vice President WILSON. But we confess to more concern for the future than for the past of this increased pay. When all is told about the money refunded, it makes an honorable record for those who refunded, but it only reduces by a trifle the amount of a steal which will at any rate foot up a million and a half. Let those who have got the money keep it, and much good may it do them. We object, however, to having the steal repeated at every future Congress, and therefore we insist upon agitating the question of repeal as an issue in all future campaigns, until accomplished. Mr. ERASTUS WELLS, member from the Second District of this city, promises to introduce a bill on the first day of the December session to re-establish the old rate of $5,000 per annum. By so doing he will entitle himself to the applause of the country, and the men who vote against him may bid farewell to public life.

SINCE his famous response to one of his complaining constituents, with regard to the salary steal, Mr. BUTLER has been in daily receipt of letters from others of his constituents, requesting him to forward to them the percentage which he admits to be due to the taxpayers on this account. BUTLER replies promptly in each instance, but, instead of franking the letters, places a postage stamp on them. The letters are worded thus:

APRIL 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: You will find your three cents on the outside of this letter.

Yours truly,
B. F. BUTLER.

THE sentiment already awakened on this subject [the salary steal] is so strong that retribution is not likely to stop with the punishment of the guilty. The people will not be content with calling their plunderers to account. Already the cry of "repeal" is heard. The increased salary is too high, and must be reduced—the blot upon honest legislation is too black and must be wiped out. This is the way opinion is tending. It may, or may not, arise so high as to enforce its decrees. But its threatenings are ominous, and all who are in peril should take timely warning.—*Davenport Gazette.*

The Negroes as Legislators.

[Columbia, S. C. Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.]

But the old stagers admit that the colored brethren have a wonderful aptness at legislative proceedings. They are "quick as lightning" at detecting points of order, and they certainly make incessant and extraordinary use of their knowledge. No one is allowed to talk five minutes without interruption, and one interruption is the signal for another and another, until the original speaker is smothered under an avalanche of them. Forty questions of privilege will be raised in a day. At times, nothing goes on but alternating questions of order and of privilege. The inefficient colored friend who sits in the Speaker's chair cannot suppress this extraordinary element of the debate. Some of the members of the deepest dye exhibit a pertinacity of intrusion in raising these points of order and questions of privilege that few white men can equal. Their struggles to get the floor, their bellowings, and physical contortions baffle description. The Speaker's hammer plays a perpetual tattoo all to no purpose. The talking and the interruption from all quarters go on with the utmost license. Every darkey esteems himself as good as his neighbor, and puts in his oar, apparently as often for love of riot and confusion as anything. It is easy to imagine what are his ideas of propriety and dignity among a crowd of his own odor, and these are illustrated without reserve. The Speaker orders a member whom he has discovered to be particularly unruly to take his seat. The member obeys, and, with the same motion, that he sits down, throws his feet on to his desk, hiding himself from the Speaker by the soles of his boots. In an instant he appears again on the floor. After a few experiences of this sort, the Speaker threatens, in a laugh, to call "the

LOCAL OPTION.

The Vote For and Against License.

The Majority in the State For License, 22,050.

We give below a tabular statement of the vote in the counties and cities of the State on the question of license or no license:

	For.	Against.
Adams	613	......
Allegheny	10,438	......
Armstrong	......	750
Beaver	......	1,230
Bedford	......	156
Berks	8,229	......
Blair	......	2,422
Bradford	......	2,246
Bucks	3,265	......
Butler	......	699
Cambria	44	......
Carbon	1,141	......
Centre	......	1,438
Chester	......	2,161
Cameron	......	231
Clarion	......	900
Clearfield	......	480
Clinton	......	4 41
Columbia	740	......
Crawford	524	......
Cumberland	......	756
Dauphin	1,360	......
Delaware	......	215
Elk	721	......
Erie	750	......
Fayette	......	2,079
Franklin	......	853
Fulton	273	......
Forest	2	......
Greene	......	1,300
Huntingdon	......	1,170
Indiana	......	948
Jefferson	......	962
Juniata	......	779
Luzerne	1,743	......
Lancaster	3,580	......
Lawrence	......	1,697
Lebanon	2,373	......
Lehigh	4.246	......
Lycoming	......	1,250
McKean	......	123
Mercer	......	977
Mifflin	......	878
Monroe	691	......
Montgomery	4,206	......
Montour	......	102
Northampton	4,824	......
Northumberland	271	......
Perry	......	579
Pike	341	......
Schuylkill	5,826	......
Somerset	......	316
Susquehanna	......	1,842
Sullivan	164	......
Snyder	945	......
Tioga	......	1,200
Union	......	238
Venango	......	616
Warren	......	934
Washington	......	1,682
Wayne	331	......
Wesmoreland	......	724
Wyoming	......	1,437
York	1,894	......
	58 821	36,771

36,771

Majority for license...22,050

The cities of Pennsylvania are included in the forgoing table of counties. The majorities in them were as follows:

	For.	Against.
Allegheny	2,205	......
Allentown	837	......
Altoona	......	933
Carbondale	52	......
Chester	203	......
Corry	240	......
Erie	1,321	......
Harrisburg	68	......
Lock Haven	173	......
Lancaster	1,708	......
Meadville	528	......
Pittsburgh	7,734	......
Reading	1,715	......
Scranton	1,546	......
Titusville	552	......
Williamsport	......	850
Wilkesbarre	573	......
	19,455	1,783

1,783

Majority for license... 17,672

The counties omitted in the above table are Philadelphia and Potter, the former of which votes in October, and the latter having years ago decided in favor of no license. The majority against prohibition in all the counties of the State in 1854 was over 5,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Honest Admissions from Radical Journals.

[Phila. City Item.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Is sick and declining, because of the bold, bad, unpopular men at its head.

Yesterday Connecticut went Democratic by about four thousand. Last year it carried the Republican ticket by over one thousand.

If we could vote here to-day, we should lose Philadelphia—unless, indeed, we indulged largely in the frolicksome recreation of wholesale cheating.

Shall we not have Reform?

[Philadelphia Press.]

Five thousand Democratic majority in Connecticut is a surprising loss for the Republican party, and we fear cannot be wholly laid to the charge of local Republican dissensions, though the fact that 3,000 of the loss occurred in the one city of New Haven points in that direction. The Credit Mobilier exposures and the back-salary grab must doubtless be held largely responsible.

The Republicans Afraid to Investigate Tweed.

It was shown in the Erie investigation the other day that some time in the year 1872 William M. Tweed drew from the Erie Railway Company some $131,000, for what was called legal expenses incurred at Albany prior to March 24, 1871, these expenses being, as there is every reason to believe, mainly bribe money paid to members of the Legislature.

It is remarkable that this committee which has been exploring the affairs of the Erie Company, having stumbled upon the testimony respecting Tweed, have not summoned him before them, and apparently have no intention of doing so. All men can see, not only from this proceeding, but from that of the other committee appointed, especially to investigate Tweed's transactions, that the Republican majority in this Legislature dare not take him in hand. He has told them that "if he was pushed, some one would get hurt;" and upon this menace a Legislature elected professedly in the interest of reform has not the courage to deal with this notorious robber of the public money and corrupter of legislation.

The Republican party, as represented at Albany, dare not investigate William M. Tweed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Turning Tide.

RADICALISM ROUTED IN CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

HON. CHAS. R. INGERSOLL ELECTED GOVERNOR BY 4,000 MAJORITY.

The Legislature also Democratic!

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Yesterday the annual State election took place in Connecticut with the result announced below. We reproduce the ticket, State and Congressional, voted for, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry P. Haven	Chas. R. Ingersoll.
Lieut. Gov.	Chas. L. Griswold	George G. Gill.
Sec. of State	John M. Hall	Marvin H. Sanger.
Treasurer.	Davis P. Nichols	Wm. E. Raymond.
Comptroller.	John T. Rockwell	Alfred R. Goodrich
Congress. Dist. 1	Joseph R. Hawley	Simon P. Kendall,
2	Steph. W. Kellogg	James E. English.
3	H. H. Starkweather	James A. Bill.
4	William T. Minor	Wm. H. Barnum.

The Democratic Candidate so Far Ahead.

HARTFORD, April 7.—10 P. M.—This city gives Haven, Republican for Governor, 3,147; Ingersoll, Democrat, 3,612; Smith, Temperance, 27; against last year Jewell, Republican, 3,481; Hubbard, Democrat, 3,439.

New Britain gives Haven 821, Ingersoll, 934; Smith 54; against Jewell, 966; Hubbard, 754.

Returns from 28 towns foot up: Haven, 11,088; Ingersoll, 11,509; Smith, 530. The same towns last year gave Jewell 12,339; Hubbard, 11,661.

Hawley, Republican for Congress in this district is elected by about 1,400 majority.

Ingersoll's Chances Brightening—His Majority Now 2,000

HARTFORD, April 7.—11 P. M.—Mereden gives Haven, Rep. 919, Ingersoll, 1,012; against last year Jewell, 1,099; Hubbard; 808.

New Haven City gives Haven, 1,771; Ingersoll, 5,534; against last year, Jewell, 4,094; Hubbard, 4,674.

Sixty-seven towns give Haven 17,546; Ingersoll, 22,367; Smith, 618; against last year, Jewell, 21,957; Hubbard, 21,549.

Ingersoll is possibly elected by at least 2,000 majority.

Hartford county, with Hartford to hear from, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll, 9,330, Smith 286, Hawley, for Congress, 9,775, and Kendall 8,835.

Ingersoll's Election by the People Absolutely Certain—The Legislature Close.

HARTFORD, April 7.—Midnight—Starkweather, Rep., for Congress in the Third district, is undoubtedly re-elected.

General Hawley runs about 1,600 ahead of the Republican State ticket is his district, and is elected by about 1,300 majority. Last fall he had 633.

Ingersoll, Dem., is elected Governor by the people by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

The Legislature will be close.

LATER—Ingersoll's Majority Over 3,000.

HARTFORD, April 7—Midnight.—Seventy-five towns give Haven 18,616, Ingersoll 24,122, Smith, 683 against Jewell 23,370, Hubbard 23,090 last year.

Ingersoll's majority over over all as far as heard from is 4,723. The towns yet to hear from gave Jewell 1,821 majority last year.

STILL LATER—Ingersoll's Majority 4,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—At midnight the *Evening Post* has returns from 159 towns, which show an opposition gain over last spring of 7,585 of which 1,857 are for Smith the Temperance candidate for Governor Ingersoll's majority will be about 4,000.

In the Second Congressional district Kellogg has 255 majority with four towns to hear from. These towns gave a Republican majority last year of 145.

In the First Congressional District Hawley has 1,288 majority, with five towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority last year of four.

In the Third Congressional District Starkweather is re-elected by about 1,200 majority.

In the Fourth District Barnum, Democrat, has 1,249 majority, with two towns to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority last year of forty-seven.

THE VERY LATEST—The Legislature Probably Democratic.

HARTFORD, April 8—2 P. M.—The Senate probably stands eleven Republicans to ten Democrats. Last year it was fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

OHIO TOWN ELECTION.

The Citizens' Candidate for Mayor Elected in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—The municipal returns to-day show that Charles Otis, candidate for Mayor on the citizens' ticket, is elected by about 800 majority over John Huntington, Republican. The balance of the Republican ticket and the Republican candidates to the Constitutional Convention are elected.

Columbus Goes Democratic.

COLUMBUS, April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything more than crude guesses are useless. The indications are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected. Rickley and Barber, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

The Democrats Carry Dayton.

DAYTON, April 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The Council and School Board is Republican. For the Constitutional Convention—Clay, Democratic, and Shultz, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery county.

Cincinnati in Doubt—Probably Democratic.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The election returns in this city are coming in very slowly. It is impossible at this time to indicate definitely anything about the final results. Four wards report gains for Davis, Republican candidate for Mayor, of one hundred on the Secretary of State's vote last fall. There is, however, a heavy Democratic majority to overcome on that vote, and the impression prevails among the Republicans that sufficient gains cannot be reasonably expected to secure Davis' election.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Ingersoll's Majority Computed at 3,609—Legislature Democratic on Joint Ballot.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—Returns from every town in the State gave Haven, Republican, 39,200; Ingersoll, Democrat, 44,900; Smith, Temperance, 2,091, Ingersoll's majority is 3,609.

In the Second district Kellogg, Republican, is re-elected by 587 majority.

In the Third district Starkweather, Republican, is re elected by 1,521 majority.

In the Fourth district Barnum, Democrat, is re-elected by 1,440 majority.

The Republicans have a majority of one in the State Senate and the Democrat a majority of from twelve to eighteen in the House.

Complete Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—Complete returns at the *Courant* office, mostly official, make the vote for Governor as follows:

Haven, 39,337; Ingersoll, 45,177; Smith, 2,397; Ingersoll's majority 3,443.

The Senate is eleven Republican to ten Democratic. Last year it was fifteen Republicans to six Democrats. The House has 109 Republicans to 132 Democrats. Last year it stood 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats

Hawley's majority for Congress in the First District is 1,280; Kellogg, in the Second, 509; Starkweather, in the Third, 1,548, and Barnum's, in the Fourth, 1,675.

OHIO TOWN ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Carried by the Democrats.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—All the returns of this city are now in, except two precincts, which are Democratic, and give Johnston, Democratic candidate for Mayor 992 majority. Warrington, Republican candidate for City Solicitor, has 479 majority. Merchant, the Liberal candidate for Police Judge has 1,342 majority. The majority for Campbell, Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is five hundred and twenty-one. Henry Kessler, Republican, for Police Commissisoner, 418 majority. The Democrats and Liberals will elect the remainder of their ticket by from 500 to 1,200.

Columbus Democratic to the Core.

COLUMBUS, April 8.—The returns of yesterday's election show that all of the Democratic ticket was elected—the Mayor by 170 majority, and the City Solicitor by a still smaller majority. Baber and Rickley, Democratic candidates for Constitutional Convention, are both elected. The Democrats elected seven out of eleven Councilmen. The Council now stands, Democrats, ten; Republicans, eight; Independent, three. One peculiar feature of the election was the defeat of Theodore Comstock, who has served his ward as Councilman for twenty years. The ward is strongly Republican, but W. K. Kent, Democrat, was elected by 29 majority.

Toledo Elects a Democratic Mayor.

TOLEDO, O., April 8.—The result of yesterday's election was the choice of Jones, Democrat, as Mayor by about two hundred majority, together with the City Solicitor and Judge of the Police Court, trustee of cemeteries and six of the eight Councilmen. On a test vote the Republicans have a decided majority. Hon. M. R. Waite was unanimously elected to the Constitutional Convention. Scribner, Democrat, gains on Kellogg, and may be elected.

Scattering Returns.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Circleville elected a Republican Mayor and Constitutional delegate and nearly all their ticket. The Republican ticket is elected in Shelby county. The Democrats are successful in Dayton, Wooster, Chillicothe, Marion, Crestline and Middletown. The Independent ticket is elected in Lancaster.

LATER—Full city returns give Johnson, Democrat, for Mayor 1,600 majority, Merchant, Liberal, for Police Court Judge 1,875 majority; Rainlin, Democrat, for Trustee of the Water Works 1,859; Campbell, Republican, for Prosecuting Attorney for police 250. Between the Republican and Liberal Republican candidates for City Solicitor the vote is so close that only the official returns will determine which is elected.

Cleveland Carried by the Citizen's Candidate for Mayor.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Full returns from the city give Otis, Citizens' Candidate, a majority of 1,700 for Mayor.

TOWN ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

Keokuk, Iowa, Goes Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, April 8—The Democrats of Keokuk, Iowa, elected their Mayor yesterday.

Citizens' Candidate for Mayor Elected in Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—General F. M. Case, the citizen's candidate for Mayor, was elected by one hundred and fifty majority yesterday. The Republicans have most of the other general offices and eight of the twelve aldermen, including those elected yesterday and those holding over.

Radicals Carry Evansville, Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—At the election yesterday Fred. Heakes was elected City Clerk; Chris. Winderlich, Marshall; W. Koch, Collector, and C. Oiring Treasurer, all Republicans except the clerk. Seven out of twelve councilmen are Republicans. The contest was not partizan on any office.

Democratic Gains in Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The Democrats in the election for minor local offices to-day elected their candidates by 1,500 majority and gained three supervisors.

A Liberal Mayor Elected in Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, April 8.—The election here for city officers to-day resulted in the choice of Charles E. Hay, Liberal, for Mayor, by about fifty majority; Charles H. Rice, for City Attorney, and George K. Rodell, Democrat, for Treasurer, by increased majorities. The Republicans elect the Marshall, Clerk and Street Commissioner. The Council stands seven Republicans to five Liberals.

◆

MORE LIGHT!

Third Officer Brady on the Stand.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The investigation into the Atlantic disaster was resumed this morning.

Cornelius L Brady, third officer, after telling the story of the position of the vessel when it was decided to run for Halifax, said he was in his bed when the ship struck, it not being his watch; rushed on deck, and being obliged to take to the rigging, worked his way forward and made communication with the rock as previously related; nothing was said or done to

Impede the Passengers

comming on deck; such a statement was absurd and incorrect; do not know what the speed was when the vessel struck; the captain did all any man could to save life; could distinctly see and hear him from the rock exerting himself; from my knowledge and experience of crews that of the Atlantic was far better phiysically and fully as well disciplined as are the average.

The Dead Robbed.

At the close of his examination, Mr. Brady stated on oath that the stories of the robbing of the dead are entirely true.

John Brown, fourth officer of the Atlantic, testified that the Captain at one o'clock on Monday directed him to alter the course to north, 24° east for Halifax; we were then running at seven knots; the coal was increased afterwards, and at four o'clock the speed was eleven knots; at midnight the third officer told me the distance to Sambro Light was forty-eight miles, the ship having run one hundrde and twenty-two miles since noon, the ship running nine knots at midnight; at 1:30 the wind was W. N. W. with a little swell; the leads were all on the bridge ready for sounding; between 1:30 and the time the ship struck, I was on the saloon deck about ten feet below the bridge; I told the Captain's boy not to call him till 3 o'clock, and the second officer told him he would call the Captain; the second mate was on the bridge; the night was cloudy but not thick; before I left the deck, I went to the weather side; looked for a light, but could not see anything but the open sea. About half an hour after, the ship struck; did not let the boy call the Captain because I knew the ship had not run anything like forty-eight miles; all the officers knew we were running to make shore; no one in my hearing told the second officer that the distance had been run; one of the quarter masters asked me if he should go to the mainyard to look for land; told him he was too soon; I did not hear the "rout" of the sea on shore, probably because of the noise of the engines; we must have been a good mile from Pennant Point, when we run in but I neither saw the berakers nor saw the "rout;" I was in the steerage at the time; had not looked at the chart and did not know the coast; to my knowledge nothing was done to prevent the passengers coming on deck; the captain did everything he could to save life; none of the officers spoke of heaving the leads or stopping the ship;

The Leads Were Not Hove

on account of the clearness of the night and the certainity of seeing the light; don't think the vessel after she struck was aground astern; went below at a quarter to three to inspect the steerage; returned when that duty was performed; the door between the wheel house and chart room was open; at two o'clock the captain was within six feet of the man at the wheel; the crew worked well; the captain and other officers were attentive and efficient and all temperate men; no cards or other games were allowed; it is not true that the captain was playing cards half an hour before the ship struck.

Testimony of a Steerage Passenger.

Wm. Hogan, a steerage passenger, testified as follows:

I went to bed at nine o'clock on the night of the disaster, and remained till 2:30 a. m.; then went to the upper deck and for a while walked up and down near the engine room; heard the watch call out three o'clock and then went below; before doing so I looked out on the side, afterwards found to be nearest the land; the sea was light; neither saw nor heard anything to indicate the close proximity of the land; almost immediately after I had laid down the second time, I heard a fearful crash, and the windows instantaneously opened; I looked out through the port hole, and saw the rock; a companion and myself made our way to the second deck; don't know how we got up, as the concussion had knocked the companion ladder away; some passengers cried out below, "The doors are closed," but I think they had in the hurry missed the place where the doors were; I found it very hard to get out; I positively believe

A Great Many More Might Have Been Saved

had the means of exit been more ample; there is, I think, only room for one to get out at a time.

Joseph Carroll, an able seaman, next testified: I was on the lookout forward of the bridge; knew we were making the land, and the coast was dangerous; the ship was going about ten knots eight or nine minutes before she struck; I saw the breakers first, and then the land on the starboard bow; I sung out "breakers ahead" to the officers on the bridge; I did not hear the breakers at all; I stook about thirty yards from the bridge; am sure my cry was heard by the second officer; don't think that even if the engines had been reversed the ship could have been prevented from striking.

Testimony of Another Sailor.

Patrick Riley, an able seamam, testified:

Was on the lookout on the bridge with the second officer when I saw breakers; I called out "Breakers or ice ahead;" one of the quartermasters saw them at the same time and told the second officer, who immediately gave the signal "full power ahead;" heard no noise of breakers; as near as I can judge the ship was within a quarter of a mile of the breakers when I first saw them.

Quartermaster Thomas, in the course of his testimony, repeats the words he addressed to the second officer, and said the latter replied "He was not captain and I was not the mate, and he

Couldn't do as he Pleased."

Thomas then asked the fourth officer if he should go to the main yard and look for land, and was answered, "it is of no use." Witness told the fourth officer he would not feel the land until he struck upon it. The captain was called at 3:12; didn't arouse at first, and witness told the second officer he he had better shake him and get him up; just then Carroll cried out, "Ice ahead." Witness left the wheel and ran to the door; saw white foam and ice; ran back to the wheel and put the helm hard a-starboard; then ran to the telegraph connecting with the engine room, but at that instant she struck.

DISGRACEFUL!

A PERFECT BEDLAM AT HARRISBURG!

OUTRAGEOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pugilism, Profanity and a Pandemonium in Embryo.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special to the Post.]

Voted Down.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—The House met at 3 o'clock this morning.

The general bill relating to the licensing of druggists, a bill facilitating to the taking of judgments, the bill for the further protection of cemeteries, the bill curing defects in acknowledgement of deeds supplement to the act relating to roads were all voted down.

The following general bills were passed:

To facilitate partition.

Supplement to the general manufacturing laws.

To authorize the directors of Railroads to elect Vice Presidents.

A bill granting an honary annuity to certain judges was voted down—36 to 53.

A Perfect Pandemonium.

By far the most disgraceful scene, which has occurred in the Legislature for many years, took place this afternoon.

Mr. ELLIOTT had assigned the chair to Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, and the public calendar was under consideration. A few bills had been passed, when Mr. ELLIOTT made a motion to suspend the orders and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1371, without giving the title of it.

Calls were made for the title, but the Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and the Clerk began the reading of the first section of the bill. Members on both sides of the House called the Chair, but he paid no attention to them. The members crowded around the desk with threatening menaces, and made a perfect confusion.

Messrs. Hancock and Greenawalt, Houseman and Lawshe, Ramey, of Indiana, and Mahon, of Franklin, advanced with threats against this

Gag Law.

"Shame" "shame!" "put that shaker out;" "then pull him out of that chair"—thus it went from bad to worse. The angry threats and doleful howls reminded one of the stormy scenes of some of the revolutionary assemblies.

Mr. HANCOCK called upon Mr. Newmeyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was called, but to no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls.

"Let us leave the hall" and go out said Mr. HANCOCK, if such outrages are to be put upon us.

Mr. LAWSHE, the stalwart member from Clearfield, his face livid with anger cried out:

"If You Mean Fight,

you can have it right here. You have opened the ball and can have it right now."

Mr. RAMEY, of Indiana, made the hall ring with his fierce calls.

When Mr. Newmeyer attempted to explain it seemed as if the whole house would bawl out in one loud chorus.

Quiet was at Last Restored.

Mr. NEWMYER said the House complained of Gag Law, whilst it was practising mob law.

The bill was then made the special order for Tuesday by a vote of 70 to 21.

A resolution was offered appointing a Committee to wait on President Grant, and invite him to the House.

Messrs. Mitchell, Lawshe and Smith (Phila.) were appointed.

NIGHT SESSION—Mr. MAHON moved to recommit the report of the Conference Committee.

Western vs. Eastern Appropriations.

On the motion to reconsider the report of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill, Mr. BROWN (Erie) suggested the propriety of instructing them to strike out the University of Philadelphia $100,000, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia $100,000, and the appropriation for the Vienna Exposition $6,000. By striking out these two, he said then all charitable institutions will be on an equal footing. Either put these two out or put all the others. I am opposed to allowing these two rich Philadelphia institutions to gobble up $200,000 at the expense of all the small charities of the State. If I mistake not, this Philadelphia University has lately sold their lot to the United States Government for half a million dollars, for a new post-office site. Why should we give them $100,000 more? No one in either branch of this Legislature has attempted to explain it, and I hope the Western members will stay here till the "dog days" before they will yield one inch from the position we have taken.

President Grant

here entered the hall, escorted by Senators Wallace and White. On ascending the Speaker's stand, Speaker ELLIOTT said:

MR. PRESIDENT—On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of this date, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to the halls of the House.

General Grant replied:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I am very glad to meet you here in your representative capacity, and hope the legislation of this great State may be such as will assist to develop the immense wealth which lies buried within her border, and which you have already done so much to develop.

The members were then introduced to him, and in a few moments, accompanied by Treasurer Mackey, Don Cameron and others, he left the House.

Motion to Reconsider the Vote on the Libel Law.

Mr. BALLANTINE—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a privileged question.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE—On last Friday I visited the Governor in company with a number of gentlemen connected with the oil refining interests of Pittsburgh to procure favorable action on a very important bill, which had passed both branches of this Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. On returning to this chamber I found the Clerk busy calling the yeas and nays, and I voted as many gentlemen on this floor have often voted "no" to be on the safe side of any hasty legislation. I was surprised to find it was the pet bill of my friend Mr. Brockway, of Columbia,

The Libel Bill,

which I had intended to support. Having voted with the minority, it is my privilege now to move a reconsideration of the vote had on the final passage of that bill which I now do, and I hope that every gentleman who then voted for the bill will do so now, and that those who, like myself, voted under a misapprehension, will join me, and the bill can pass.

Mr. MAHON (Franklin)—I second the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, because I think it was rather hastily disposed of. I am in favor of a wholesome law, which will allow the press of the State to expose official villainy whether in the State or smaller municipalities, and of all classes who make it a business to swindle the community. But this bill throws open the gates too wide. Whilst the better portion of the press might not abuse the large privileges given in it, yet is well known that there are many men in that profession, as in all others who would, under cover of this bill, blacken the reputation of any man or woman in private life to gratify the malicious promptings of an evil heart, and then under the provisions of this bill he can first set up the truth in evidence, and, that failing, he can fall back on the false plea that he was conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions, and no one suffered any harm. If a man's past life as a private citizen has not been what it should have been, what earthly good is to be accomplished by allowing the press to gibbet him before a quick deciding public, and place the old scandals of the past before every woman and child in the land. If this privilege is to be legalized, and practiced, the reformation of fallen men will be few and far between. If this bill is properly amended, as I suggested to the gentleman from Columbia in the general Judiciary Committee, I will support it.

The libel law was, however, defeated by a vote of 35 to 45, all the Allegheny members voting for it.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1873.

New State Treasury Bill.

The special order was the new State Treasury bill which passed.

The calendar of Senate bills was taken up. None of the western bills were defeated, but the calendar was not half finished when a political bill relating to the city of Scranton caused debate and the House adjourned.

National Trust Company Bill Vetoed.

The Governor sent in a veto to the National Trust Company Charter of Pittsburgh, for the same reason as the Woods Run Savings Bank.

Street Bills.

Mr. McCORMICK called up and had passed several small street bills under suspension, and a supplement allowing the Oakland Passenger Railroad Company to establish a line of omnibusses.

The Third House in a Frenzy.

There is a tremendous press of outsiders here nearly crazy about their various bills. The members and clerks are nearly exhausted.

The following is a list of House bills on their final passage in the Senate on Wednesday:

1159. Additional law judge for Allegheny.

2029. Carnegie avenue.

1923. Supplement to Woods Run Savings Bank.

1346. Fort Heron incline.

1807. Reserve township.

The Powder Bill.

Passed the Senate this afternoon.

Final Adjournment on Thursday.

Both Houses, having formally adopted the Appropriation and Apportionment bills and the resolution for final adjournment on Thursday, are at work to-day clearing up pending legislation.

The Senate Hard at Work.

The Senate passed the following House bills:

Authorizing the removal of the dead in the Sharpsburg Presbyterian graveyard

Divorcing Mary Louise Cochran and R. S. Cochran.

Repealing an act relative to good order in Aldermen's offices.

Authorizing Verona to borrow money, enlarge its boundaries, open streets, &c.

Relative to the adoption of Guy McCandless.

Enabling the Tube Company of McKeesport to hold real estate.

Relative to the Pennsylvania Avenue Building and Loan Association.

Regulating small fruits in Allegheny.

Improving Forbes street, from Brady to Gist.

Supplement to the Penn avenue act.

Incorporating the Allegheny *Press* Company.

Incorporating the Etna Savings Bank.

Rushing Through Business.

Both Houses will hold afternoon and evening sessions, and the last calendar of private bills will be considered on Wednesday.

The House adopted the fishing bill.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9, 1873

The Last Business Day of the Session

has been necessarily one of considerable confusion.

The act pensioning the judges created debate, and was voted down in the Senate.

The list already published was passed except the Point Bridge which was defeated.

The Fifth ward School bill was opposed by Senator White, and warmly supported by Senator Humphreys, but the point that the courts had power prevailed, and the bill went under.

Senator Humphrey had the vote on the final passage of the gunpowder act and the bill postponed.

The House Calendar

containing many western bills already published was favorably acted on including the South Side Land Company; additional powers to the Coal Exchange; Union Improvement Company; Union Passenger Railway; act authorizing the planting of shade trees on Liberty avenue, and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh.

Wildwood Avenue.

Mr. Graham had passed a bill opening William street, Allegheny.

Mr. Humphreys had the Powder bill indefinitely postponed.

The Governor vetoed the Germania Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, and the National Trust Company, Pittsburgh

The Military Bill

has passed both houses, and provides for ten thousand men—two hundred companies—each to receive four hundred dollars.

The House passed an act providing for the fitting up of rooms in the Capitol for the preservation of the battle flags of the Commonwealth.

State Treasurer.

The House passed the bill relating to the State Treasurer.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills have passed finally:

Creating an additional law judge.

Allegheny free bridge bill.

Supplement to Wood's Run Bank.

Incorporating the Fort Herron Inclined Plain Company.

Farmers and Mechanics' Land Association.

Repealing an act passed February 25th, relative to Sheriffs' sales of real estate.

Thursday's Session.

To-morrow morning's session will be devoted to complimentary speeches to the retiring officers, etc. Speaker Elliott will be the recipient of a silver set costing $700, and Speaker Anderson, of the Senate, a very handsome silver set, the first ever given to any Speaker of the Senate.

Sudden Death of the Senate Reporter.

A. J. Mason, of New York, reporter for the Senate, was found dead in his bed at the Lochiel House, this forenoon. His death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Senator Rutan offered a joint resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to defray the funeral expenses, which passed, and the House concurred.

The deceased had been a reporter for eight years, and was highly respected, Col. Scott has placed a special car at the disposal of the Legislature to convey the remains of Mason to New York, and they left for that destination at ten o'clock to-night.

Another Batch of Vetoes.

NIGHT SESSION—The Governor sent in another batch of veto messages.

Among those from the West are the following bills:

Exempting the Independent German Congregation from taxation.

Incorporating the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Incorporating the Jackson Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Incorporating the Diamond Coke Company.

Incorporating the Enterprise Iron Company.

Incorporating the Armstrong Land and Improvement Company.

The Boiler Inspector Bill

was returned with amendments, which were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, which means that the bill fails.

Who Shall be Speaker?

There was a disagreement in the Republican caucus this evening on Speaker and an adjournment till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Strange, of Tioga, was to have been the nominee, but Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, turned up so strong that it was necessary to adjourn the caucus to beat him.

A Budget of Local Legislation.

The following bills passed the Senate yesterday and were sent to the Governor for approval:

No. 1444. (H. B. 1163.) A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighborhood thereof, from damage by gunpowder, et cetera," approved April 22, 1850, relating to the storage of gunpowder in the county of Allegheny.

No. 1660. (H. R. 1261.) An act to incorporate the Ætna Savings Bank.

No. 1499. (H. R. 1128.) An act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

No. 1560. (H. R. 1270.) A further supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 1493. (H. R. 873.) An act relative to the power of the Penn avenue building, loan and homestead association, to purchase real estate.

No. 1489. (H. R. 1132.) A supplement to an act authorizing the National Tube Company, of Massachusetts, to purchase and hold real estate in the borough of M'Keesport, Allegheny county, approved March 28, 1872.

No. 1386. (H. R. 1219.) An act in relation to the adoption of Guy M'Candless, minor child of J. Guy McCandless and Emma M'Candless, giving the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county jurisdiction at number four hundred and fifty-four, September term, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and directing them to make decree therein in accordance with the facts to be ascertained.

No. 1472. (H. R. 1274.) An act to authorize the borough of Verona to borrow money for borough purposes.

No. 1555. (H. R. 1273.) An act to authorize the borough of Verona, in the county of Allegheny, to open any part or parts of streets.

No. 1412. (H. R. 1273.) An act to annul the marriage contract between Mary Louisa Cochran and Robert Smith Cochran, her husband.

No. 1443.) H. R. 890.) An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the preservation of good order in the offices of alderman and justices of the peace in the county of Allegheny.

No. 1586. (H. R. 1345.) An act incorporating the Allegheny Press Publishing Company of Allegheny City,

No. 1580. (H. R. 1265.) An act extending the boundaries of Verona Borough.

No 1523. (H. R. 1240,) An act regulating the sale of berries and small fruit in Pittsburg and Allegheny markets.

No. 1558. (H. R. 1278.) An act authorizing the opening, grading, paving and curbing of Forbes street, from Brady street to Gist street, in the City of Pittsburgh.

No. 1404. (H. R. 1095.) An act providing for the removal of the dead interred in the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church Burial Ground in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, and authorizing the board of trustees to sell the real estate used for such purposes after said removal.

FOREST FIRE.

The Whole Country Side Around Gordonville, Virginia, in Flames.

GORDONVILLE, April 9.—A timber conflagration is raging on all sides of this village. The entire population are panic stricken, and some familes are leaving their homes to avoid destruction. The fire commenced south of the village on the farm of Mr. Michie, in the Green Spring neighborhood, and swept across the railroad at Milton, a station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, three miles south of this place, destroying the station, dwelling houses and everything in its path. The railroad track is rendered unpassable, and trains will be detained probably for hours. The fires have swept nearly all the fencing, &c., in their path, and caused great destruction to the timber, houses, &c. The loss to farmers is heavy. The fire has extended to the mountains, and along the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The latter will lose heavily on wood and buildings.

HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1873.

The State Treasury.

When the House assembled, Mr. NEWMYER reported the new State Treasury bill which was laid on the table.

The New Charter

was messaged from the Senate, but the Allegheny delegation couldn't agree to the amendments.

A committee of conference will probably be put on it.

The New Libel Bill Defeated.

Mr. BROCKWAY'S libel law was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Beach, Brockway, Brunges, Conrad, Darrah, Dart, Day, Eagan, Greenawalt, Henry, Hancock, Hegeman, Heiges, Hildebrand, Hauseman, Jones, King, Laidley, Latta, Lawshe, Lawson, McCracken, McCreary, McKee, Morris, Newmyer, Phillips, Smith (Fayette), Staples, Stacke, Steir, William (Cumberland), and Young—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Amerman, Ash, Ballantine, Black, Bowman, Brown, Bullard, Burkbacker, Burns, Dailey, Daniels, Dewitt, Jones (Potter,) Kaufman (Lebanon,) Kaufman (Schuylkill,) Lamon, Lane, Leverneg, McCormick, McCullough (Philadelphia) McMillen, Mahon, Meyer, Mitchell, Morford, Newell, Nyce, Porter, Priser, Pyle, Ramsey, Reynolds, Schminkey, Short, Shuter, Smith (Philadelphia,) Strack, Tittermary, Vodges, Wainright, Welsh, Wilcox, Williams, (Luzerne,) Wolf, and Elliot, Speaker—48.

The Appropriation Bill

as agreed to by the Conference Committee contains the following items:

Western Penitentiary $32,000.
Western Hospital $35,000.
Western Pennsylvania Reform School $15,000.
Homeopathic Hospital $10,000.
Jefferson College $10,000.

The bill also gives $500,000 for the Constitutional Convention. The Western items were stricken out. This contention now being of the way, it is more than probable that the House will concur in the resolution for adjournment on the tenth of April. Adjournment.

To-night's session will be for reports from Committees; but, very few of the bills reported now can get through.

Committee Reports.

NIGHT SESSION—The following reports were presented from Committees:

Relative to roads in Fayette county.

Supplement to the Franklin Savings Fund, locating its principal office in Pittsburgh.

Supplement to the Freeport and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

The Wooden Bridge Again.

Mr. Laidley, (Greene) from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported favorably the bill requiring the Monongahela Bridge Company to commence the erection of a new bridge from Smithfield street, in accordance with the charter obtained in May, 1871, within three months from the passage of the act, and compelling the finishing of the same within two years. This is the wooden bridge bill, and conflicts with the act passed at the request of city councils one year ago.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SAMPLE—Extending certain privileges to Reserve township.

By Mr. WAINWRGHT—Relating to the taking up of logs, lumber and flat boats in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to the interpreter of the Courts of Allegheny county.

Also relative to the extra Savings Bank.

Bill Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Turtle Creek Valley Railroad.

Repealing the laws exempting property from taxation.

Oil Inspector.

AFTERNOON SESSION—The bill relative to the appointment of Oil Inspector passed to a third reading after considerable discussion.

The New Charter.

Both Houses have disagreed to the New Charter. It was referred to a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Humphreys and Graham on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Mewmyer and McCormick on the part of the House.

The passage of the Fire Test Oil bill by Col. Ballantine, in the House, is said to be one of the best legislative moves this session. Amendment after amendment was offered only to be rejected by a solid vote of 87 to 10. The delegation of refiners here complimented him highly.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1873.

The Oil Men Jubilant.

The oil men have been here in full force for two days, and to-day succeeded in passing the truly most important bill of the season through the House under a suspension of the rules. The oil men are consequently jubilant. Col. Ballantine and Mr. McCormick had the bill in charge and handled it in such a masterly manner that notwithstanding amendments were offered to almost every section, the bill passed as originally drawn by the Oil Exchange of your city. O. E.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Strike of Gotham Gas Men—A Big Display and Little So far Accomplished—Smart Employers.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The men employed in the New York Gas Works at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, quit work at noon to-day, and, forming in procession, marched to the Mutual Gas Light Company at the foot of Eleventh street, where they endeavored to induce the men there to strike. In this they were not successful, but claimed, however, to have assurances that the men would leave off on Monday. The strikers then marched to the works of the Manhattan Company at East Fourteenth and West Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The men in these works refused to join them at present, but promised to consider the matter. The march was next to the Metropolitan Works at West Forty-second street, but no accessions to the ranks were obtained there. This strike was not unexpected by the Gas Company, and the men had hardly walked out of the New York Gas Works, when fifty-four Italians and Swiss took their places. This act stirred up the ire of the strikers, and they threatened to annihilate the Italian street sweepers in the neighborhood, but by the arrival of a detachment of police the peace was secured. Strong details of police were stationed in and around the gas works to prevent the strikers from gathering in the neighborhood, and they were kept constantly moving. Bunks and cooking ranges were erected in the works where the strike occurred, so that the men have no occasion to leave the premises. The strike is for eight hours, and $3 25 a day for stokers, and $2 50 for helpers.

Another Official Held in the Bull's Head Bank Swindle.

The Assistant Cashier D. Merritt and the Receiving Teller James J. Beck, of the Bull's Head Bank, were taken to-day before District Attorney Phelps. Merritt was committed without bail, and Beck, after a long examination before Judge Sutherland, was held in default of $30,000 to answer. The District Attorney thought $100,000 should be fixed in the case of Beck, but finally accepted $30,000. Both of the accused were removed to the Toombs.

The Goodrich Tragedy—Startling Developements.

The Coroners investigation into the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn was continued to-day. A policeman testified to seeing a woman of dark complexion about St. Valentine day in the basement of the house with Goodrich.

Chas. S. Green testified to being employed by Goodrich to help him out of the scrape with the woman. He met a woman named Amy Stone on the night of the 17th of February in Goodrich's house; ordered her out; she refused, and on Goodrich coming in struck him, calling him a devil and threw a smoothing iron at him, whereupon Goodrich left; the woman stayed in the house all night; she went away in the morning, meeting Goodrich at the ferry and going to New York with him. Witness afterwards learned that she occupied one of Goodrich's houses in the block where the murder occurred; spoke of her as being pregnant, and having had an abortion performed, that she originally came from the Woman's Home, and that he was going to make a decent woman of her. The deceased never spoke of a secret marriage. Amy Snow said if Goodrich gave her $3,000 she would leave the house, and remarked if not she would get square with him. She, in company with Mr. Goodrich, at the Brooks Hotel, registered herself as Kate Stoddard.

After some unimportant testimony the investigation was adjourned, subject to the call of the Coroner.

How the Lobby Blackmailed Erie.

The Legislative Committee to investigate the Erie Railroad affairs, to day examined President Wilson. He stated that before the Legislature assembled persons insinuated that legislation favorable to the road could be obtained by a proper use of money. He declined to pay money for the purpose, and could not give the names, as the persons only conveyed their ideas by nods and winks and grimaces. He told a Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, who waited on him with intimations that their services could be secured, that he would submit to no blackmailing, and would never spend the money to put them in the penitentiary. He considered the rolling stock, franchise and capital of the Erie road worth one hundred million dollars.

A Mr. English, owner of an insurance journal, is now in Ludlow street jail in default of forty thousand dollars bail, in a suit for libel instituted by the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He regards the bail as excessive, and has petitioned the Legislature for relief. That body has appointed a Committee to examine into the affair, and to-day at the jail English himself gave testimony, stating that he had not applied to the Courts for relief on the grounds that the Judges were in league with his prosecutor, who had control of large sums of money.

THE FARMERS.

Second Day's Session of the Springfield Convention—Excited Delegates—Adjournment Without a Day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., April 3.—The Farmers' Convention reassembled at the Opera House at 9:30 this morning, the number in attendance being perhaps one half as large as yesterday. State Senator Castle, being called upon, addressed the Convention expressing his sympathy with and concurrence in the movement for relief from the unjust exactions of the railroads, and urging upon the farmers united and prompt action.

Letters, sympathizing with the objects of the Convention, were read from M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, Ills.; Thos. B. Bryan, Elmhurt, and from the Western Association of New York.

A resolution was offered and adopted recommending to the farmers of Illinois the keeping of a farm expense account during the present and succeeding seasons, in order that the actual cost of production may be estimated and made public, for the purpose of reaching fair and equitable remuneration therefor to the farmers of the State.

S. M. Smith, of Henry, said this convention was called solely to organize the struggle of the farmers with the railroads, and all other questions or issues which had been brought in were simply designed to distract the attention of the farmers from the real issues, and to divide them in the fight upon them. He referred to the Illinois river improvement project, which, he declared, was in the interest of a single county only. He declared that the resolution favoring the repeal of the tariff on iron, steel, &c., had no place in this convention, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted.

After an irregular and excited debate, a vote was taken and decided by the Chairman in the affirmative.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution censuring members of Congress for voting for and the President of the United States for signing the bill increasing salaries, was yesterday adopted. This motion was also declared carried, and a motion was then made and carried to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of both resolutions.

Mr. H. Lawrence, of Warren county, rose and entered a protest in behalf of the Farmers' Association, of which he was a delegate, against the action of the convention in rescinding the resolution. The majority of the delegates had gone home. The resolution had been adopted separately as a whole by the Convention yesterday, and he believed that the present meeting had no right to undo the work of the Convention.

The speaker was constantly interrupted; a scene of great confusion and disorder prevailed.

The presiding officer appeared to have very little control over the meeting, and it was some minutes before any approach to order was made.

SELF MUTILATION has been very prevalent among the convicts of Chatham prison, England, the reason being that the prisoners object to work. Government has ordered an inquiry to be made into the subject.

THE LION TAMER.

A Row in a Lion's Cage that Might Have Terminated Seriously.

The performance in the cage of lions at the Exposition building Thursday night came near resulting in a more serious contest between the animals and their master than was put down in the bills. On entering the cage the exhibitor, Mr. Dozier, opened the door of the adjoining apartment, in which was the young African lion, and as usual motioned the animal to enter. But the young prince of beasts was sulky, and moved with evident reluctance and ill temper, and Mr. Dozier struck him a sharp blow with his whip. This roused the ire of the brute; his kingly dignity would not brook such an insult, and with open mouth and hoarse but savage growl he sprang upon his master. The latter swerved aside just in time, however, and the animal swept by, his teeth grazing the shoulder of Dozier, tearing his dress and inflicting a slight skin wound. Quick as thought the lion tamer reversed his whip, and the angry lion hardly touched the floor when he received a stunning blow on the head. This was followed by another and another, delivered in quick succession, till the brute cowered beneath the vehemence and daring of the attack, and slunk subdued into a corner of the cage, the other animals meanwhile looking on in apparent wonder, but evidently too much afraid of the man and his weapon to mix in the affray. As soon as he had conquered the rebel, Mr. Dozier made his exit from the cage in the usual way, feeling, probably, that he had given the audience a sufficient exhibition of his power for that evening. The affair passed so rapidly that it was over and the man was safely out of the cage before the most of the audience comprehended the perilous nature of the contest. When they fully realized it, however, there was no little commotion in the crowd, especially among the women, and those gathered about the cages beat a hasty retreat from the vicinity, most of them in evident trepidation. The incident did not deter the daring exhibitor from going through his usual performance yesterday afternoon and last night, but it may well be imagined that he exercised something more than his usual watchfulness while among his savage pets.—*Lou. Courier-Journal.*

A Pictorial Masterpiece for Vienna.

Meissonier will have a remarkable picture, "The Sign Painter," in the forthcoming Vienna exhibition. An English writer says: "It is only a *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist in point of exquisite finish and fine color, but larger than most of his pictures, being two feet high by twenty inches broad. The subject is an itinerant sign-painter of the olden time in France showing his work to mine host of a country inn, in the court-yard of which apparently he had been engaged in painting the sign-board, as this forms the background of the picture. The landlord, who is a wonderfully characteristic figure, in huge jack-boots and rough homespun coat, stands looking at his new sign-board, chewing a straw, and evidently has some misgivings as to the propriety of the work, for the artist has replaced the plump and jolly Bacchus into a lean and hungry figure astride upon a wine-cask. The artist watches the face of his patron with a most humorous expression of chuckling satisfaction at having his revenge for the quantity of bad wine he has had to drink while at his work. This capital subject Meissonier has treated to the life, with infinite humor and a mastery of painting if possible beyond anything he has hitherto accomplished. The picture, while it was in progress, was, we believe, seen by Mr. Wallis, of the French gallery, who at once agreed to purchase it at the price named by the painter—namely, 100,000 francs—£4,000—and, on its completion, has just been sent over from Paris, where a few persons interested in the works of the famous painter had the opportunity of seeing it. Amongst these was Mr. Bolckow. M. P., who was fortunate in being early in the field, and is to be congratulated on the addition of this masterpiece to his collection."

The Pennsylvania Apportionment.

[Cor. Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Pennsylvania politicians arriving here to-day represent the greatest excitement as prevailing in that State over the congressional apportionment bill still pending in the Legislature. The Republicans in the Legislature, it seems, while fully agreed as to the point that the Democrats shall have the least possible share of the Congressmen, have not yet succeeded in reconciling their own personal difficulties. The Democratic leaders assert that the proposition before the Legislature, the material provisions of which will no doubt be finally adopted, practically disfranchises 150,000 Democratic voters of the State. This they claim is a palpable violation of the fourteenth amendment in that it abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens, and they say that they will appeal to Congress for a restoration of them. Should they resort to such an appeal it is to be hoped they will meet with better success than the disfranchised people of Louisiana, when they laid their grievances before the same tribunal.

Presentation.

At a reguler meeting of Zocco Lodge No. 385 I. O. O. F., S. B. Fulton, Esq, in an historical speech, opened the special proceeding of the evening, namely, the presentation of a splendid Knight Templar's pin to A. Mulholland, Esq. Mr. Fulton referred to Mr. M.'s long and faithful services in the interests of Zocco Lodge, tending to its success, peace and harmony, and noting the fact that Mr. Mulholland has been for thirteen years trustee of the same, and for eight years treasurer of the lodge. District Deputy Grand Master J. W. Haney responded appropriately on behalf of Mr. M. The pin is exceedingly handsome and inscribed, Blue Lodge, Pittsburgh, 484, Mt. Moriah Council No. 2, Zerubbabel Chapter 162, Taucred Commandery 48.

THE Allegheny County Prison Board held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday morning at the office of Controller Warner. The old Board of Managers of the work house, consisting of the following gentlemen, was re-elected: George R. White, James Kelley, George Albree, W. J. Anderson and J. P. Fleming. Wm. S. Bissell and Richard Hays were candidates but were not elected. A resolution was adopted commending ex-Warden Scandrett for the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed the duties of his office while in charge of the county jail.

A resolution was adopted providing that Ambrose E. Lynch, now confined in jail under sentence of death for the murder of Hatfield, and in whose case a motion for a new trial is pending, be allowed the privilege of the hall of the jail during religious service on Sunday. Agreed to, and the board adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Sentences.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Sterrett.

W. Foley plead nole contendre to the charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Henry Ingram, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Mathew J. McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and give security for the payment of the same within ten days.

Mm. McAuliff, found guilty of the larceny of a watch belonging to Joseph Bell, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Wm. Power, Jr., found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs and give security for payment of same within tem days.

John Cook, found guily of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Lorenzo Ward and Thomas Brawdy, for cruelty to animals, was sentenced, the former to pay a fine of $25 and costs and go to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter to fine of $25 and the Work House for three months.

Lorenzo Ward, for the larceny of sundry articles belonging to Matthew Pate, was also sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for four months, the second sentence to take effect at the expiration of the first.

Martin Connolly for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

John Wallace, for similar offense, was sentenced to pay fine of $30.

Philip B. Well having plead nolle contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and the costs.

Robert P. Stark and John H. Burdell, the convicted burglars, were sentenced by the Court on Saturday morning, the former to a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of twenty-one years, and he latter to a term of eighteen years.

COMMON PLEAS COURT— Judge Sterrett and Collier.

A preliminary order was granted in the matter of the application for a charter of incorporation of the Shady Side Building and Loan Association, and also in the matter of the application for an amendment of the charter of the Minersville First Presbyterian Church.

Final orders were granted in the application of the Eleventh United States Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. The Braddock Mutual Land Building and Loan Association for charters of incorporation.

A role was granted on defendant in the case of W. J. Morgan vs. Nicholas Mullet, to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth Scott for the benefit of the act of Assembly allowing married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the petition.

The Court granted a rule on plaintiff in the case of Michael Tipp vs. Hoffman, to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

A rule was granted on Joseph Lowrie to show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not issue against him to show by what authority he exercises the office of school Director of the Minersville sub School district, returnable on Saturday next.

BILL IN EQUITY FILED.

Suit Against Bishop Domenec.

On Saturday morning a bill in equity filed in the Prothonotary's office by Alexander Curley, P. O. Shea, Michael McDermott, William Dillon and sixty-three other members of the St. Luke's Roman Catholic Congregation of the borough of Mansfield, against Right Rev. M. Domenec.

The property in dispute is a certain lot of ground located in Mansfield. In 1869 it is alleged the congregation contributed money for the purchase of ground, and the erection of a church for the use of the congregation and that the church was built, and is now occupied by them. The title is in the name of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec in trust for the congregation, and the plaintiffs have reason to believe that the defendant has contracted with James Doolittle for the exchange of the ground for a lot in Chartiers borough. They have remonstrated in vain against the removal of their church, and they now ask that an injunction be issued. The petition was granted, returnable on Thursday next at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Pleas Court.

Bankruptcy.

On Saturday morning a petition was filed in the U. S. District Court, by Messrs. Freeman & Berger, asking that Calvin Adams of this city be adjudged a bankrupt. In the petition filed, the creditors aver that the said Calvin Adams is indebted to them in the sum of $2,500, the debt being in the shape of a promissory note drawn by Adams on the 7th of October last, and made payable to the order of Whitten & Co. They further allege that said Adams suspended payment of his commercial paper on the 10th of February last, and has not yet resumed, and the particular acts of bankruptcy alleged are that for the purpose of delaying, hindering and defrauding his creditors he transferred, on the 6th of December, 1872, all his interest in the banking house of J. T. Brady & Co. to the remaining partners, and his interest in the manufacturing establishment of Moorhead, Adams & Co. to the partners remaining. The usual orders were made.

FATAL MISTAKE.

Accidentally Poisoned.

Last evening Coroner West held an inquest on the body of George Johnston, a native of Denmark, and employed as a hand on the steamer N. J. Bigley. Johnston went into the mate's room and took a drink of what he supposed to be bitters. Shortly afterwards he felt a biting, burning sensation in his stomach. Dr. Shaw was called in, but his skill was unavailing, as Johnston died shortly after. An inquest wrs held by the coroner, and the fact developed that the bottle contained aconite in sufficient quantities to kill a whole regiment. Verdict, death from poison by aconite. It is supposed that Harger, the mate, whe died yesterday, was also the victim of the bottle of aconite.

The Lightest Draft,
Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.
W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Graff & Co.'s Tube Works Destroyed.

About midnight on Saturday night a fire broke out in the tube works of Messrs. Graff & Co., Hare's Island, which resulted in the total destruction of the works. As soon as the fire was discovered the alarm was sounded, and as rapidly as they could possibly get there every engine in Allegheny City was on the ground and working nobly to prevent the flames from spreading. The tube works were totally destroyed, with several outbuildings, and the loss amounts to $50,000. Insurance $40,000. The energetic efforts of the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to the other buildings on the island.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Offices central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m; Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Pen street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&wf

HOYT'S

German Cologne.

The most delightful odor of the age. Rich, delicate and permanent. This Cologne has attained a celebrity never before awarded to any other cologne and the proprietors point with pride to its immense popularity and rapidly increasing sales as the best evidence of its merits. It is vastly superior to any Cologne or Toilet Water in use.

It is CHEAPER than all others.

Small Trial Bottles only 25c. Large bottles, $1.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Call and get, free for all, large and small Blotters delightfully perfumed with this Cologne.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of* "JOB MOSES" *on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

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SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
mar8:w-s&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF Pennsylvania, ss., at Pittsburgh, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christian Otto Hess, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mar19-eW3t Attorney at Law, 89 Grant St.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,
Butler county, Pa.
March 27, 1873. mar29-6tW

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Seedsmen,
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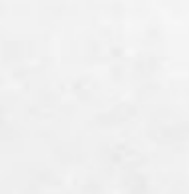
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29:6mW



MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveller, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote correct time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Nothing like it! This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the Sole American Agents KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

L.D.SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

160th Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, April 28, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITAL OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000 each } GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500 each }
Ten prizes 100 each }

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $300 each, five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,300. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86,
CINCINNATI, O.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class D to be Drawn April 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$100
1 prize of......	13,450	9 prizes of...	1,000
1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
1 prize of......	7,500	9 prizes of...	300
4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
20 prizes of......	500	180 prizes of...	100
40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durale and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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GUN WORKS,

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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, &c. Gun Material and sporting goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended and goods sent to any point by express.

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POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
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BETTER THAN BONDS

An investment in the lands of the National Colony will pay 100 Per Cent. better than any Bonds or Stocks upon the market. A small sum invested NOW will secure a good farm. For particulars address,

Miller, Humiston & Co,
m1 TOLEDO, OHIO.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grom thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.
m1-4t EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

Whose Fault?

BEGINNING OF THE ATLANTIC DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

Statements of the Captain Cabin Passengers and Officers.

Self-Confessed Ignorance of the Commander.

Generous Treatment of the Survivors at Boston and New York.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced today, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald, and Captain McKenzie, a shipmaster. S. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the Atalantic.

Collector McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received his commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on and rely on the commission being received in good time. Ritche, for the Captain, consented. Blanchard said that unless there was full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on, as it might appear when the commission was received that there were special instructions which would require us to begin again. All parties consenting, Capt. A. Williams was called and sworn, and read.

The Captain's Statement.

The following is the statement of Capt. Williams, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed that the coals were getting short, we having experienced three days' very severe weather. The coals on board were three hundred and nineteen tons, we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze, to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to one hundred and twenty-nine tons and the ship distant from Sandy Hook four hundred and sixty miles, latitude 41° 39′ longitude 63° 05′ 43″. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, and being at the southwest, the glass falling, and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as, in the event of a westerly gale coming up, we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The chief steward also reported the stores short, with fresh provisions enough for the saloon for two days, and but salt for the steerage for two days, when all but bread and rice would be out. At 1 P. M, after receiving the engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north five degrees, and distant one hundred and seventy miles. During the afternoon the wind was S.S.W., with rain. At 8 P. M. the wind veered to the west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times

Corrected the Course by the Polar Star.

The course steered by the compass was north, 24° east, with easterly deviations, which I considered ample allowance for a westerly set, and to lead five miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to the lookouts, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight the second and fourth officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 A. M, when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into the chart room and sat down about fifteen minutes. A Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to a newspaper; he stayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to run on until 3 A. M., and then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro; the speed by log at 12:20 being nine knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 12:40 my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 A. M., when the second officer would call me.

The First Intimation

I had of anything was the ship striking on Meagher's Rock or Meagher's Island and remaining there heeling slightly to port The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship heeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The second officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance and finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather-rail and get back to the life boat. I took the ladies out and placed them in the main rigging and went back and called to the second officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and thirty to forty men. Finding that I was of no use there I returned to the main rigging and found that the ladies had gone. The chief officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the main rigging where his retreat was soon cut off, and had to remain there until 3 P. M., when the weather and sea moderated with the falling tide, and he then got off

Mr. Brady, the third officer, finding the boats useless went forward and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens established communication, with ropes, to a small outlying rock, distant from our starboard bow about forty yards.

Owens Swam First,

but failed to get a footing; Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock along which Mr Brady passed, followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 4 o'clock, a. m., and I was at the time in the main rigging trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, there being several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging and got the fore sheets and tacks unwove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock along which men to the number of one hundred and twenty passed safely. Though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock, Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman and Thomas now got the line across the inner channel, which was about one hundred yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the chief stewart, who was drowned by passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged him as much as we could. The people, about four hundred and fifty, who remained on the ship's side kept moving to keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up, and

Died Apparently Without any Pain.

twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into sea at 5:30 A. M. The first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. At this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. In about twenty minutes more the large boat was launched, and proceeded to take passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. Fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water he succeeded in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the fourth officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about forty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately. At 8:15 A. M., the survivors were landed, and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Chancy, who, and his daughter, gave them all they had, and made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to the various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example.

No Women or Children

were saved. At 1 P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give the particulars and obtain food and assitance; also to get steamers down early to convey the passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 P. M., the tide having fallen, she broke in two abaft the foremast, the ship falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out, and having no other officer at hand, I detailed the coxswain and eight men to prevent the wreckers, who now swarmed round, from carrying away the saved goods, and also set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night, and at daylight the custom authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Captain Sheridan provisional authority to employ what laborers he required for

Salvage,

with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. of the net value, and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two justices of the peace. We embarked all our saved, amounting to about four hundred and twenty-nine, in the steamers Ladyhead and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 P. M, where Mr. Merritt, Cunard agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenters orders to get two hundred shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers bodies, and the second officers, as their friends might wish them forwarded; many of the bodies that had come on shore before I left the scene were unrecognizable, but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher and the chief stewart, together with several others. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify and take charge of papers and valuables, &c., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon passengers were lost and twenty saved; four hundred and sixteen steerage lost, five hundred and twenty-seven steerage and crew saved. But three women were seen, two whom I have spoken of and one who got up beside the officer and died in the rigging with her baby.

The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. Those orders are, that we are to take all possible precautions against fire, collision and wreck. There is no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching a shore; that is left entirely to judgment of commanders. Officers in charge have full power to change the course or stop the ship if necessary without consulting the captain; there are no special instructions as to soundings.

Thus ended Captain Williams' evidence, and a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

Self-Confessed Incompetence.

On cross-examination, Captain Williams said the speed of the vessel at 12 o'clock was about twelve knots; reckoned he was easily eight miles off Sambro, bearing north five degrees east; did not shift the coure; expected to pass five miles east of Sambro light; *never brought a ship into Halifax, nor had never been on the coast before;* the third officer had been in the harbor twice; no other officer had ever been there; did not use the lead coming to Halifax, because *the night was clear* and Sambre light could be seen twenty-one miles in clear weather and fifteen miles in moderate weather. I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart room, I was mistaken in the locality of the ship; she must have been farther northward and westward than I thought; I knew the coast was an iron bound and dangerous one; if I had been sounding regularly from twelve until three o'clock, I would have been on deck and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three quarter masters and the second and fourth officers on deck; had they been energetic, they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and if orders had been given to reverse the engines, the calamity might have been avoided.

Testimony of a Cabin Passengers.

At the appointed hour the court resumed its session, and Daniel Kanane, a cabin passenger testified:

He was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to deck, saw officers running about confused, and asking what was wrong, was answered by a person he did not know;"two or three." A few minutes after witness got on deck the boiler exploded; he clutched the rigging and ship side, and finally got forward to the captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The captain and officers did all they could do; they were attentive to their duties;

Never Saw the Captain Drink Anything Stronger Than Lemonade;

do not know if the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck; have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, cabin passenger, testified that being aroused by the shock of the vessel striking, he went on deck and found everything in confusion; about eight minutes after she struck she keeled over; the captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people; he was under the foremast, holding on to the rope and encouraging the people to get ashore; discipline of the Atlantic was excellent. The officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word, and were always attentive to duty; know of nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved; did not know, nor did I hear of any effort made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Nicholas Brandt, who was making his second voyage on the White Star Line, said that the conduct of the officers and the discipline of the crew were very good; nothing could have been done beyond what was done to save life after the ship struck; the steerage hatches were open; there was also passage from steerage to cabin; when the ship struck and had keeled over Captain Williams was below witness encouraging the passengers to keep moving about, and for six hours continued getting the passengers into the boats. When witness

Turned into Bed

at 11 he noticed the weather, which had been clear, getting hazy, a night in which it would be difficult to see land.

Charles W. Allen, a cabin passenger, was called, and Mr. McDonald suggested that it was not necessary to repeat previous evidence. Witness then testified that in his opinion a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had had an efficient crew; the Captain could not get any number of men to do business efficiently. No. 1 boat remained sound as much as three hours after the ship struck. The impression of the witness from the beginning was that the ship was not well manned. There were enough men, but not efficient. The Captain and officers, after the vessel struck, seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. They were competent. One rule was to exercise the crew at boats once a week, which was not done. But few steamers obey that rule.

Testimony of the Chief Officer.

John William Fults, chief officer of the Atlantic, testified: At noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers, and agreed very closely—the latitude was 63° 55′; longitude 41° 39′. A consultation of the officers was held as to the propriety of turning around to Halifax for coal, and we unanimously agreed to do so as the safest proceeding, and at once the ship was headed for Halifax, the course being north 24°. East Sheed was then about nine knots. I then went below and at four returned to the deck; my watch was form four to six; no alteration was made in the course; I was below from six to eight; at eight there had been a change in the weather and several showers of rain; I remained on deck until twelve; this course was not changed; there had been some dark clouds, but they had passed, and it was then clear; about half past eleven the quartermaster told me the ship was running at 12 knots; at ten minutes to 12, Captain came on the bridge where I was and inquired for the third officer, Brady, as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 P M to midnight; officer Brady was at this time on his rounds of the ship; the Captain afterwards came on the bridge and told me he had placed the ship four miles south of Sambro; I then went below;

The Captain's Orders Were

to keep a good lookout for loose ice, and in the event of seeing light, a fixed light, to get it two points in the port bow, and called him immediately, and not under any circumstances to call him later than 3 o'clock; these orders I conveyed to the second officer; the lead was not thrown over at all; the lead was ready on the bridge; I was aroused by the shock; when the ship struck, I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life boat; it was just cleared when a sea swept it away. No. 9 life boat was then cleared and also washed away by the sea, and was then making a clear breach over the forepart of the ship. She had heeled over to windward and seaward and the passengers were taking to the rigging; there were thirty-two, including one woman in the mizzen rigging with me at daylight; I remained there until about 2 P. M., when I was rescued by the boat's crew, under command of Rev. Mr. Ancient. Many who left the rigging to try and reach the ropes were washed away; I was unable to swim; I was the last man who left the vessel alive; it was in my opinion impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allen; it was carried away about daylight; I have had twenty-seven years experience at sea, with a great many masters and I found Capt. Williams all that could be expected of one in his position; I have been a shipmaster myself, largely in the India trade; there could not have been any attempt made to keep the steerage passengers below; the companion ways were open; I cannot give any opinion as to

The Quantity of Coal

she had, or whether it was enough or not; I joined the steamer in the morning and left a few hours later; a person might be told that there were nine hundred tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it; too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships; I consider there was not the slightest risk when I went to bed at midnight; the course was intended to take us about 5 miles east of Sambro Island; the point at which struck, I learned, was 7 miles west of the light. I can account for the diaster in no other way than that there was a strong set to the northwest which we did not know of. The log hove regularly every two hours; on two or three days during the passage when we had no observations our dead reckoning was found to be correct. The chief steward had reported a short supply of provisions that night, because we took on more passengers than we expected.

This completed the chief officer's statement, and on its conclusion the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

How the Survivors Were Entertained in Boston.

BOSTON, April 5.—The survivors, after dinner and an address in Faneuil Hall, marched to the railroad station through the burnt district, under a guard of police. The lame were furnished with carriages. Cabin passage and supper had been provided for all on the steamer for New York. There was considerable curiosity to see the men, giving the police plenty of work. The train left the depot at half-past five. Several of the immigrants have accepted situations in this city. Three or four remain in the hospital. All needing clothing were supplied eight hundred dollars having been raised for the purpose.

The Little Hero.

John Hindley, received two hundred and fifty dollars from visitors to the hall, and his autograph is in great demand. The money has been placed in responsible hands for his benefit.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Alderman J. B. Kelly, of Rochester, N. Y., has telegraphed here offering to adopt the only boy, young Hindley, saved from the wreck.

Where Full Information of the Passenger List can be Obtained.

Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line, of this city, has received by cable a full list of passengers on the Atlantic, and is now ready to answer all inquiries concerning missing friends.

A Sad Scene at New York on the Arrival of the Atlantic Survivors—Cruelty of the Captain.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Three hundred and five of the survivors of the ill-fated Atlantic arrived here this morning from Boston by the steamer Newport. It being generally known that they were coming, as early as four o'clock anxious crowds gathered around the pier and the wildest excitement prevailed. As soon as the Newport neared dock, the pier was closed and none but the employees and members of the press admitted inside the gates. Meanwhile the Commissioners of Emigration had a tug chartered, and to avoid the large crowd outside the pier, ran her up close to the Newport and took the unfortunate passengers on board, and steamed down to Castle Garden, where the scene baffles description. Thousands of men, women and children of almost every nation were gathered, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be kept from forcing their way through the gates. The poor fellows looked miserably; were poorly clad, and seemed to be very much disheartened. On the arrival at Castle Garden, they were registered as usual, after which the friends who were waiting for information sent in the names of those whom they sought, and as a wife and children, a sister or a brother recognized one of the unfortunate men whom they deemed lost the scene was

Most Affecting.

The men gave way entirely, and women either swooned or screamed from joy. Even outside the gates the men and women, who were gathered in groups, sobbed and cried bitterly. After a short time breakfast was laid.

About one hundred of them leave tonight on the Erie Railroad for their destination and the remainder in a few days. The majority of the men speak disparagingly of the captain and crew, and complain that after being two or three days at sea their food was cut short.

The Divers at Work—Bodies Recovered and Identified.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Fourteen bodies were recovered yesterday, all of them by grappling. To-day, the weather being very favorable, the divers worked for the purpose of finding the bodies, and twenty-seven, all apparently steerage passengers, were recovered, and many of them had considerable sums of money about them. One, whose name appeared from papers found in his pocket to be Crooke, had a bill of exchange for £200, and considerable money besides. The divers crews number sixty-five. The only bodies now remaining uncoffined on shore are those found to-day, all the others having been buried or coffined ready for burial. Those recognized by prayer books &c., as Roman Catholics were taken to Terrence Bay, a few miles distant, and buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The remainder has been buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at Prospect. Some of the bodies brought up to-day showed that they died by suffocation and not by drowning. As the bodies are brought up by the divers they are placed in the boat under charge of George Longard, a Justice of the Peace, and conveyed to the hill side on Ryan's Island, where Edmund Ryan, another magistrate, receives them and takes from them all the money and valuables, noting them in his book, with such marks of identification as can be found on their persons.

The bodies of Mrs. Davidson and her daughter were found within a short time of each other. There was found on Miss Davidson, sewed to her dress, a letter from her mother, advising her in case of any unforseen occurrence taking her (the mother) away, to take possession of all her money and letters of credit, and proceed with all speed to San Francisco and inquire for Mr. McDonald, who would send her to her uncle, L. H. Templeby of Calaveras county, California. On the body of Mrs. Davidson was found and put into the hands of Edmund Ryan, at Lower Prospect, the following: £88 in gold, $181 and a letter of credit for £150 from London, and a draft signed by N. Howard, drawn on Falkner, Bell & Co, of San Francisco. It's number is 7191. The bodies both of Mrs. and Miss Davidson are already sealed in metalic coffins, and await the advice of friends as to what disposal shall be made of them. It is expected more bodies of cabin passengers will be recovered. One diver has been detailed specially to search the cabin.

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A PATENT FRAUD.

Could Stand it no Longer—How and Why Geo. Wm. Curtiss Resigned from the Civil Service Board.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The letter of resignation of George Wm. Curtiss, is as follows:

WESTVIEW, PAIGHTON, N. Y.
March 18, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made, seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service negotiations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing, I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours.
[Signed.] GEO. WM. CURTISS.
To His Excellency, the President.

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Rating of Iron Steamships.

Some surprise has been expressed that the Atlantic went down so suddenly when she was made buoyant by being divided into six water-tight compartments. A sea captain in the city of New York, to whom this inquiry was propounded, replied by saying that a short time ago an iron steamer lost her propeller and put into Mobile bay to wait for another. While waiting, experiments were made to see if the ship could be brought down by the head far enough to allow the propeller to be shipped. Water was let into the forward compartment until it was one-third full, when the bulkhead gave signs of giving way, and the water was speedily pumped out. Another charge made against iron ships is, that if by any accident in a sea-way a few of the rivets holding the streaks gave way, or are broken, it is impossible to stop the damage, for streak after streak will then rip off with the motion, and the ship must be left to its fate. When iron steamers were first rated the underwriters marked them as A1, twenty-one years; then followed a reduction of the time to fifteen years, and now they are rated A1, ten years,

IDENTIFYING THE CORPSES.

Boston Preparing to Entertain the Rescued Emigrants

BOSTON, April 4.—The emigrants rescued from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic are expected to arrive here from Portland to-morrow morning. The agents of the White Star Line of this city have engaged Faneuil Hall for the reception of the unfortunates, and preparations are being made to provide for their arrival. They will remain in Boston all day, and on Saturday evening proceed to New York.

New York's Generosity.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The proprietors of a number of hotels in this city announce that they will entertain, free of charge, all passengers of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passing through here to their various destinations.

Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, April 4.—The bodies of John H. Price, H. S. Hewitt and Mr. Merritt, of New York; Albert Sumner, of San Francisco, and Second Officer Metcalf have been recovered, and are now in boxes awaiting metallic coffins.

As soon as the divers can get to work, it is to be hoped that the remainder of the bodies of the cabin passengers will be recovered.

The bodies of the steerage passengers and of the crew are buried here.

The body of Mrs. C. M. Fisher has not yet been found.

Latest From the Scene of Disaster—Identifying the Dead.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—A steamer has arrived from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic. The ship is still deemed intact. Only a few packages of the cargo have come ashore. The swell continues so heavy that the divers cannot work. If the weather continues fair most of the cargo can be saved. One hundred and sixty-four is the exact number of bodies found up to this morning. The work of burying them has commenced, and a gang of men will be sent down this evening to help the fishermen in that work. The bodies announced as recovered, including Mr. Sumner, of San Francisco, were brought to the city to-day, and put in metalic coffins to await orders from friends.

The report that Mrs. Fisher's body had been found was not correct. The story that Albert Sumner committed suicide is false. A friend, who was saved, says Sumner held on to the wreck until he was washed off by the sea. The Captain says the stories of the mutilation of the bodies by the crew are false, and the reports of the robberies largely exaggerated. He says

The People at Prospect

Did all they could for the living and dead, but among the crowd who flocked to the place from the surrounding country there were some who robbed the bodies when they could get the chance. The Captain can give no explanation of the cause of the disaster except miscalculation as to the current and the vessel's speed. Great numbers of people are visiting the wreck. The agents of the White Star Line, going to the Atlantic from New York, had a narrow escape last night, the train on which they were coming in collision with a freight train killing the engineer and baggage master of the passenger train.

Still Later from the Wreck—Further Arrangements for Recovering the Dead.

Every effort will be made to recover the following bodies:

C. M. Fisher and wife, Vermont; W. J. Short and wife, son and daughter, Nevada; Henry L Wellington, Boston; Mrs. Merritt, Miss Scrimser, and Mr. Kruger, New York; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, Chicago; Mr. Brindley, Mrs. Davidson and daughter, England. With those reported this morning as recovered this completes the list of cabin passengers lost. Captain Williams and assistants searched the Islands around the wreck thoroughly last night, and picked out from the many bodies brought ashore, those who had been telegraphed for by friends. The bodies reported recovered this morning have been dressed and placed in metallic coffins, and await the arrival of friends and relatives to take them in charge, as it is thought that the bodies will hardly remain in a condition to be examined. The coffins have been sealed.

Another Trip

will be made to the wreck to-morrow. The stewards and men acquainted with the passengers have been left at Prospect, to take charge of the bodies as they are washed ashore. John Brindley was lost. His name was put in the list of saved by mistake, one of the passengers having mistaken another person for him. It is now proposed to bring all the bodies to this city, and bury them together in the public cemetery and erect a monument over them. The City Council on the application of the Provincial Government resolved this afternoon to place a lot in the cemetery at the disposal of the friends of the dead.

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PARKER'S LANDING IN RUINS

What the Great Fire on January 19th, Ultimo, had Spared, Completely Laid Waste—The Loss Estimated at $300,000—Nearly all the Business Portion of the Town in Ashes.

PARKER'S LANDING, Aptil 4.—The fire which occurred here last night was of the most destructive character, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Tho fire broke out about ten o'clock last night, in the building used as an office by Messrs. Armoss & Reamer, and spread with the fiercest rapidity until all the buildings on both sides of the street, from the point where the recent fire was checked, at the upper part of town, down to the old Parker Mansion, were enveloped. The greatest consternation prevailed, and it was found almost impossible to save anything from the burning buildings. During the progress of the fire a very singular mistake was made by some men who were working to save the store buildings occupied as a store by Messrs. Chalfant & Craff. A barrel, supposed to contain salt, was carried to the roof after considerable difficulty, and the contents were spread with a liberal hand over the roof. In a very few moments it was discovered that the barrel contained white sugar instead of salt, and that the labor expended was practically lost. The only building left standing was a large ice house, which seemed to resist the flames to the last. The fire burned for nearly five hours, by which time it had reduced to ashes the larger portion of the business part of the town. Below is a list of the sufferers by the fire and the amount of losses sustained. In addition to those named there were a large number of persons who occupied sleeping apartments in the buildings destroyed. Their losses could not be ascertained.

G. D. Prest's dry goods, $10,000; Morrison's liquor store, $15,000; Newhouse & Co.'s clothing store, $6,000; vacant building formerly used by Hamburgh & Co., $15,000; Monitor House, $7,500, Wilson & Manifold's grocery store, $2,000; W B Kroskeep's drug store, $10,000; John Keenan's butcher shop, $4,000; ten pin alley and dwelling in rear, $1,500, Thomas Henry's grocery store, $1,800; Leman's clothing store, $3,500; Robinson's cigar and tobacco store, $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,000; Joseph Miller, watchmaker, $7,000; S Seigle & Bro's dry goods store, $5,500; McLaughlin Bro's bookstore, $3,000; Peter Miller's jewelry store, $1,000; Dutch John's saloon, $3,500; Phillips' drug store, $10,000; Perkin's grocery, $5,000; Crawford & Morrow's office, $300; Phillips Bros.' office, $1,000; J A Steele's dwelling, $800; Mrs E H Parker's building, $1,500; Exchange Bank, brick, $800; Parker's Landing Bank, $1,000; Parker & Thompson's office, $1,000; Postoffice, $1,500; Union Pipe office, $900; Grant Pipe office, $900; Parker & Karn's office, $8,000; A S Harrington's office, $800; Freeman's large new building, $5,000; Hewling's office, $1,200; Coulter's law office, $900; Huff's office, $500; Western Union Telegraph office, $800; J A Lambing's office, $1,000; Fisher Bros' office, $00; Dr Hall's office, $1,200; W McKelvey's office, $900; Hackett' office, $800; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, $800; next office, owner not known, $500; Neyhart's office, $800; J. O'Conner, clothing store, $3,500; W. N. Stevenson's office, $800; H. H. Castle's office, $1,500; Paison Bros. house, $1,000; Lyle & Arties' office and goods, $2,500; Stevers' house, $1,000; F. N. Getty's law office, $1,200, J. Smullin's law office, $200; Leroy Washbaugh' office, $500; Kipp & Long's office $1,000; J. L. McKinney's office, $1,000; L. S. Endes's shoe store $2,000; barber shop, $500; Boyd's harness shop, $2,000; Armer & Reamer, agents of Farar & Tiffit's Engine Company, $1,100. Parker House, $800; Johnson's paint shop, $700; Butler's barber shop, $500; S McKee's dwelling, $2,500; McFerson block, $1,500; Ormstead & English's office, $250.

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THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Stagnation of the Market—Interesting Correspondence.

The N. Y. *Bulletin* of Wensday in revewing the present condition of this important branch of business, reports the situation unsatisfactory alike to agents and jobbers, adding:

Merchants are beginning to complain bitterly at the prevailing state of comparative inaction in trade, but there is yet ample time for the prosecution of a large and prosperous spring business, and every section of the country appears to be in a condition to receive a liberal supply of goods, and also to pay for them; hence there is really no substantial ground for despondency. The commission houses delivered a large aggregate quantity of goods durings the week upon previous orders, and in some branches received a fair amount of orders for future delivery; but few of the jobbers have yet sufficiently reduced their stock to render replenishments necessary for general assortments, and the present condition of the market for both cotton and woolen staples absolutely forbids speculation.

CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

With reference to the enormous imports of foreign dry goods, now arriving, the *Bulletin* says:

It is idle to disguise the fact that the imports continue on a scale altogether too large for the probable requirements of the trade, and unless an active spring business ensues shortly the season must prove unprofitable to the importers. In the present condition of the market for foreign textifes it is very difficult to obtain remunerative prices, and outside of woolen and worsted fabrics very few goods realize a profit to the importers, and heavy losses are sustained by the consignees of silks and manufacturers of silk, as well as other Continental productions, as sales are mostly made through the auction rooms at sacrificial rates. The losses which have lately been made on silk goods will not, however, fall upon our merchants, as they are in nearly all cases simply the consignees, and in fact comparatively few of the French and German importers now operate on their own account, but find it to their advantage to become the recipients of consignments instead.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE—A STRIKE IN THE DRY GOOGS TRADE.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

To S. B. Chittenden & Co:

It being a generally understood fact that you are offering Standard Prints to the trade at eleven cents a yard, which is one-half cent a yard less than the Agent's price for the same, we, the undersigned, do hereby express the hope that you will see it for your interest to make and hold the price the same as the agents for all Standard Prints, as we cannot sell or deliver to your house any of our respective makes of Prints during the year 1873, unless this is done.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.,
DAVID S. BROWN & CO.,
ANTHONY & HALL,
J C. HOVE & CO.,
WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO.
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
J. S. & E. WRIGHT & CO.,
JOY, LANGDON & CO.,
GARNER & CO.,
WHEELWRIGHT, ANDERSON & CO.

NOTE—Three of the original signers of the above, of their own motion, discovering their error, gracefully withdrew their names while this paper was going through the press.

328 BROADWAY, March 31, 1873.

Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and others:

GENTLEMEN—In an experience, covering a period of thirteen years and two months, among the people of New York, we have never heard of a strike to advance wages, nor of a combination to establish prices so ill-advised and indefensible as that to which your letter of this date directs our attention. You all know (if you have taken the trouble to know the truth) that we are not responsible for the break which annoys you. Some of you know that we stood firmly in the breach for nearly two weeks, with more patience towards you than we were bound to exercise; and why it is that, in the face of reason and justice, you have proposed seriously to make us your scapegoat in this case is beyond our comprehension.

Having scrupulously kept faith with you, we had a right to look for fair treatment in return; instead of which (to put it mildly) you have foolishly combined to intimidate us!

We wonder, in looking over the names, how so many respectable firms were led into this great mistake. But, fortunately, none of you deserve or need our sympathy, and we will not condole with you.

You are at liberty, of course, to "deliver" your goods, "during the year 1873" (and thereafter), to whom you please (save to us), and we shall command your respect by the constant exercise of the same liberty with our own property.

Your obedient servants,
S, B. CHITTENDEN & CO.

Spring Freshets.

In the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At Danville the river is very high and rising, also at Wilkesbarre. The Susquehanna is twenty-three feet high and rising. The people on the banks have been compelled to move.

A General Break-up of the Ice on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 9.—The ice in the Hudson is moving at all points to-day, and the river will soon be open.

On Account of the Flood

The western bound passengers, who passed through this city last night, returned this noon to New York, being unable to get through on the Central Road.

Trains on the New York Central Delayed.

ALBANY, April 9.—There is a flood on the Central railroad track west of here, causing serious damage to the business interests. No trains reached this city since yesterday morning. The track from the Shakers to Palatine Bridge was entirely submerged, in some places to the depth of three feet, by ice and water. A freight train was thrown from the track above the Shakers by the suddenness of the flood, and a number of cars damaged. A large section of track is also washed away, and no trains from the west of Paltine Bridge can pass the obstructions. A gang of men were sent to the obstructed part and will repair the track as soon as the water subsides. A heavy passenger train left for the west at two o'clock this afternoon in hopes of getting through all right.

A Relief.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 9.—The first through train from the West in thirty-six hours passed here at nine o'clock to-night, containing Western and California passengers.

The Flood in Eastern Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three feet above low water mark this morning and continues a sheet of water between Pike's Hotel and the bridge. Boats can be rowed the whole distance. The river is now falling slowly at Easton. The Delaware river is still twenty feet above low water and rising.

In the Saginaw River, Mich.

DETROIT, April 9.—The water in the Saginaw river is nearly up to the point reached by the flood two years ago, and is still rising. Railroad communication with Bay City will be interrupted a few days, but the interplying steamboats are running.

Damage from the Flood at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, April 9.—The dam at Ramshorn Pond, West Millbury, five hundred feet long, gave way early this morning, and the water swept through the valley in West Millbury, Auburn and the southern part of this city. At West Millbury, Lombard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed, and two houses were carried by the current a considerable distance. One was prevented from going over the falls by being caught in the trees. Giggs' tannery was nearly destroyed, and three bridges across the highway were washed away and the roads badly washed out. Larned's mill, at Auburn, is badly damaged, and one hundred and fifty feet of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, with a stone bridge, are washed away. The low lands in the southern portion of the city are flooded, and the damage will be very heavy. At nine o'clock to-night it was thought no further damage will result unless the Trowbridge dam, two miles from the city, breaks.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, Inundated.

FORT WAYNE, Ind, April 9.—The St. Mary's river is overflowing its banks, almost floating the basins and houses in the low grounds. Two hundred yards of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad was washed away this morning preventing the passage of trains. The St. Jo river paper mills bridge over Spy Run is in danger. The railroad bridge at Waterloo was carried away this morning

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SAD CATASTROPHE.

A Building Falls in New Haven, Conn., Burying Fifteen Persons in the Ruins—List of the Killed and Injured as Far as Known.

[First Dispatch.]

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at Middletown at a quarter past 4 o'clock. The nearly completed brick building known as the Suephard block fell in, burying under the ruins some fifteen men. All business was suspended, and the peopl immediately gathered at the spot and commenced the work of taking out the dead. Six bodies were recovered up to the present.

The following are their names: Elisur H. Harrison, Patrick Tynan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. Julius Phelps and Joel Shepherd. The latter is a brother of the builder. Two or three others received slight injuries.

[Second Dispatch.]

Two ladies were passing when the accident occurred, but escaped without injury, as did also some of the inmates, among them the owner and builder, who says he wishes he had been buried with the others in the ruins. Among the injured were: John Reagan, leg broken; Joseph Evaland, skull fractured; Rutherford and Tuell received slight injuries; Alley and Downes escaped unharmed.

The Middleton National Bank building was slightly injured by the accident. A portion of the block having fallen on it about a week ago, it was observed that the building had settled on to the southern end. It is feared that one or two other bodies have not yet been found.

OBITUARY.

Obsequies of the Late Gen. Jno. Woolley.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The funeral of the late Gen. Jno. Woolley, took place at the Armory Hall at twelve o'clock today. Rev. Jno. Allison officiated, paying a beautiful and impressive tribute to the memory of deceased, both as to his military and social attributes. The hall was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain access. At one o'clock the procession of Knights of Pythias and military formed in line and escorted the remains to the depot where a special train was in readiness to convey the funeral cortage to the National Assylum, where they were joined by the soldiers, and proceeded to the cemetery. The last rites were performed by the Knights of Pythias, of which order he was a beloved and honored member.

CONFLAGRATION AT M'KEESPORT.

The National Tube Works Destroyed—One Man Killed.

Last evening the most extravagant rumors were rife of a disastrous conflagration at McKeesport, involving immense destruction of life and property. Fire Marshal Butler and the Duquesne steamer and a hook and ladder repaired to the scene of the disaster, which, as will be seen from the following dispatch, is not so disastrous as reported:

[SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

McKEESPORT, April 9, 1873.

Three bridge trestles, supporting about seventy feet of the roof of the National Tube Works, gave way at 4:40 this afternoon, breaking the gas conductor from the gas producer to the furnaces, the gas taking fire and entirely destroying the mill buildings. Over two hundred men were working under the roof when it fell, but miraculously only one is known to have died from the injuries sustained. As yet it is impossible to ascertain the amount of the loss or insurance. The insurance will probably almost cover the actual loss. The offices and machinery were saved, but were badly damaged by removing the furniture and machinery.

LATER.—The loss is estimated at $250,000, and the injured, with the exception of the one killed, are all in a fair way of recovering. The escape of the men, considering the number at work at the time, is little short of miraculous.

FIRE AT ARBUCKLES & CO'S COFFEE MILLS.

Loss About $10,000.

Last evening about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the coffee mills of Messrs. Arbuckle & Co's, on Strawberry alley, off Liberty street. The fire started in the roasting department of the mill, and in a short time commuicated to the adjoining departments. The fire department was promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient service in checking the progress of the flames. A large quantity of coffee was destroyed, and the coffee roasting department pretty well gutted; several of the roasting machines irreparably damaged, and a considerable amount of green coffee and prepared spices more or less damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the loss approximates $10,000 which is fully covered by insurance.

New Railway.

On Saturday evening last a meeting was held at Keown's Hotel, Perrysville Road for the purpose of taking action concerning the proposed railway from Butcher's Run to Pine Creek.

The meeting was organized by calling Commodore John Rogers to the chair, and appointing Thomas M. Blair as Secretary.

Mr. Kaylor offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Commodore Rogers and Adam Bepler to receive subscriptions in the South District, and on a subsequent motion, Messrs. Kaylor and Swann were appointed for the North District. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

The following subscriptions in cash and donations in land have already been secured; Mr. Kaylor, $10,000; Mr. Rynd, $5,000; Mr. Moorehead, $500; D. Hilands. $500, and eighty acres of land; Mr. Lyons, twenty acres of land; Mr. Alston, twenty-five acres of land; Adam Beplar, $500 and two acres of land; Commodore J. Rogers, $1,000; Mr. Cunningham, $600, and ten acres of land; Robert Swann, $5,000; Henry Good, $5,000, and ten acres of land; Wm. Keown, $5,000. These subscriditions foot up $33,000 in cash, and seventy-five acres of land. The land is donated, and deeds will be made to the company as soon as it is shown that the road will be built. It is valuable property, the prices ranging from $300 to $1,000 per acre.

Florida.

A correspondent writing from St. Augustine, Florida, refers to some of the outdoor scenes now to be witnessed there, which furnish a pleasing contrast with those met with now-a-days in Northern States. The magnificent orange groves, with their toothsome fruit, form the chief attraction for visitors, while to the inhabitants they afford prospects of abundant revenues as well. Probably the finest residence in St. Augustine is that of United States Senator Gilbert, formerly from Gilbertsville, N. Y. It is said that he obtained his election as United States Senator on the understanding that he would negotiate $100,000 of the State bonds, but after his election failed to negotiate more than $5,000, which is supposed to have been appropriated to paying his election expenses. Dr. Oliver Bronson, from New York, and John Wilson, of Framington, Mass., have each elegant residences, and a Mr. Atwood, also a Northerner, has the most complete place in the city. He is a natural horticulturist and florist, and he has a nursery of young oranges, date palms, Japan plums, young figs, almost every variety of fruits, flowers and shrubbery indigenous to the sandy soil and warm climate. Last year he gathered some 4,000 lemons from these trees, which, at the rate they are sold to visitors as curiosities, would net him $333.25. Here, too, are the only limes to be seen in Florida, grafted on a sour orange tree. The oranges and lemons are now in full bloom, and though the latter have no fragrance, the sweet perfume of the former is almost overpowering.

Drs. Oldshue's Letter of Instruction to Patients.

We are constantly receiving letters, from all parts of the country, requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

To facilitate the matter of answering these letters, and to make plain the conditions required to obtain a thorough, scientific and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical, and miscropic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, take the first passed in the morning, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about two ounces in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the name of the patient in full.

Be sure to give the age of the patient.

Without knowing the age, we will neither examine the specimen nor give medicines.

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States; and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars!

Address, DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅜
United States 6s, 1881, bid	116¾
United States 6s (Coupons	119½
United States 5-20s, 1862	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	116½
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	116
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅝
Currency Sixes	113⅝
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

REMARKS—Since the advent of good weather, trade has been steadily improving. It is still hardly up to what we would like to see. Our rivers are booming high from one end to the other; in fact, we have more water than business. Groceries—The market was firm, particularly for coffee, the latest European news being favorable to holders, who know what use to make of the same. Sugars are held held firmly, the tendency being to an advance. Molasses are also on the upward move. Flour—We have no change to note. The demand was fair for local purposes. Buyers evidently have but little confidence in present prices. The result was, their purchases were small. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; for choice lots a slight advance has been established. The leading houses are well supplied, and are well pleased with the situation. Country meats are in brisk demand and sell readily at good prices. Potatoes are scarce; a good article commands good prices and sells readily. Apples—The receipts are increasing. There was, however, a good demand for good sound fruit, which sells readily.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,355
Apples, bbls	694
Corn, sks	353
Barley, sks	170
Oats, sks	2,288
Butter, pks	40
Wheat, sks	850
Bacon, tcs	47
Bacon, pcs	1,020
Rye, sks	140

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is maintained.

APPLES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; we note sales in a jobbing way at $2, 2 50a3 25 per bbl, as per quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; we can report sales at 45a55c per gallon.

ASHES—We have no change to note; the demand was fair and sales regular at the following: soda ash favorite brands common 4¾a4½c; refined 6c; nitrate soda 4¾a5c; black lead 5¼a6c per lb.

ALE—Is unchanged; the rates are the same as for sometime past; India ale $.1; XX ale $10; X ale $8a9 per bbl; porter $10 per bbl, half bbls in proportion.

BUTTER—The firmness we have before noted continues, so far as relates to choice roll, with sales of fancy lots at 38a41c; common to fair 15, 20a25c; good to medium 30a35c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 33a35c per pound.

COUNTRY BACON—Market firm with a good demand; hams 9a10c; clear sides 7a8c; shoulders 5a6c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Unchanged with sales at $7 50a8 00 per case.

CEMENT—Market well supplied and as prices are unchanged we omit them.

DRITD FRUIT—Dealers report the market dull with more sellers than buyers; we quote peaches in halves at 6½a7c; mixed 5½a6c; apples 4a5c; blackberries 10a12c; pitted cherries 18a20c doz.

EGGS—Are in larger supply with sales at 17a18c per doz.

HAY—The market was decidedly firm with a good demand for local purposes; we note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot at $25a28a30 per ton, with an upward tendency; wagon was scarce and high.

FLOUR—The market was quiet and without any change in prices; the current rates are as follows: Wisconsin $7 50a7 75; Minnesota $8 00; fair to choice red winter wheat $8 50a8 75; rye flour steady $5 50a5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition; dealers are apart in their views. Wheat holds its own so far as prices are concerned owing to the light offerings; red winter $1 75a1 80; white $1 85a1 90. Oats unchanged; mixed 42a43c; white 44a45c. Corn—shelled 48a50c; ear corn held at 50c with a limited demand. Rye remains quiet at 85a90c. Barley in limited demand at 85a90c; for spring and 95c to $1 for fall.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was decidedly firm, with a further advance in prices. As we remarked yesterday, prices have seen the lowest point, and we may now look for an advance. There is yet, however, plenty of room for improvement. In our own market holders were asking 6a6¼c per gallon. At Parker's we hear of the following sales:

3,000 spot	2 17¼
1,500 do do	2 20
1,500 do do	2 25

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm, the advance being fully ¼c per gallon since our last issue. This corresponds with the advance in the raw material. Large lots were held at 15¾c for standard brands; for car load lots 16a16¼c were the ruling figures.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firmer. Prices have advanced. Sales of country at $1 85a1 90; city at $2a2 15.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE April 9.—The *Courier* says: The market was firmer, but very quiet at all points. A general advance is anticipated. Market closed quiet but firm.

SALES.

UPPER CREEK.

500 bbls spot	2 21½
1,200 do do	2 25
OIL CITY.	
1,000 do do	2 42½
PARKER'S.	
3,000 do do	2 17½
1,500 do do	2 20
1,500 May	2 25

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 9.—Market quiet at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, April 9.—Market quiet and firm; $2 20 bid; $2 25 asked; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, April 9.—Market firm, at $2 25.

OIL CITY, April 9.—Market firm and quiet at $2 30; upper road $2 15; lower road $2 15a2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.— Market firm.

Standard White	19½c
Crude	8¼c
Cases	24½c
April	19½c
May	20c

NEW YORK, April 9 Closing of the 8th. Receipts unusually light. Crude in bulk has been pushed up to 9½c; small urgent orders were cleared out at this price. Sales were made embracing 1,000 bbls at 9½c; refined held firmly at 20c, with light offerings of stock; 2,000 bbls were sold at 20c, the market closing at this price. Cases were quoted at 26c. Philadelphia delivery, trade quiet; refined 19c spot; delivery 19¾c high test.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, April 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle yesterday were fair, the supply being up with the demand. The result was, prices were uniform. The market contained several bunches of stock from the adjoining counties. Trade opened up tolerably active, and continued so until the close. Prices were fairly maintained. In fact, the market found holders who generally make good use of the same when it occurs. As some of the butchers held off the week previous, they took hold early on the present occasion. The heavy run of through cattle at the other yards made shippers more cautious in their selection of stock. Taken as a whole, the market was an average one.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs do	7 00a7 25
Extra 1,300	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,200	5 75a6 25
Prime 1,100	5 25 5 75
Fair 1,000	4 75a5 25
Bulls	3 00a4 50
Cows	3 00a4 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one. The supply, however, was fully up with the demand. In fact, buyers are not disposed to purchase with any kind of freedom. Most of them were asking larger concessions than holders were disposed to grant. The result was a quiet market, and only a limited amount changed hands.

The asking rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 25a7 50
" 95 lb do do	6 50a6 75
" 90 lb do do	6 50a6 85
Prime 85 lbs	6 00a6 25
Mixed lots	5 00a5 50

HOGS.

The transactions in hogs at the yards were not of an extensive kind; in fact, the market was more of a retail one than anything else.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 70a6 75
Prime "	6 50a6 60
Prime Yorkers	5 75a5

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle have been fair, consisting of through stock and for sale here. The quality of the offerings was about the average. Buyers were shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. Prices were uncertain, being governed to a certain extent according to the fancy of the buyers. We think we are safe in saying the market is slow and dull, buyers offish and quality not prime. Prices were ¼c to ⅝c lower, and considerable stock which was offered here is going through in first hands.

The following are the present rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 75a6 25
Fai 100 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair .,000	4 75a5 25
Bulls	3 00a4 50
Cows	3 50a5 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were heavy. The market is bad and inclined to be lower. Prices are all off about ½c since last week. The number of dead hogs arriving is not so large as a day or two ago, and dealers are breathing easier. In three days the number of dead hogs pulled off the cars was about 1,200 head, the estimated value of which was $15,000. The purchasers of dead stock was not able to use all the hogs, and some 5,000 head were burned.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 35
Prime "	6 20a6 25
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 25a5 35
Fair	5 20

SHEEP.

The receipts were behind. The market exhibited signs of weakness, and previous prices were barely maintained. In fact, most of the stock that changed hands was for the Philadelphia market. The quality of the stock offered varied but little from the previous week.

The following are the current rates at which stock were disposed of:

PRICES.

Extra 100a110 lbs. fine wool	$7 25a7 50
Extra 85 to 90 lbs. fine wool	6 50a7 00
Extra 85 lbs fine wool	$6 00a6 25

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. In fact, it can scarcely be called a market, as dealers are so wide apart in their views that nothing was done. As a matter of course, prices were altogether nominal. The fact is, the wool growers have made a large mistake, and the sooner they get rid of their old stock the better, in order to make room for the new clip. The Eastern markets are fully as dull as our own. The nominal rates are as follows:

Fine fleece	45a50c
Choice clips	50c
Unwashed	29a32c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In financial circles there is an improved feeling, and money easier, though not down to the legal interest. Nearly all business was done at 1 15 to ⅛ per cent. per day, with few transactions at 7 per cent. gold to 1-32, with a hardening tendency at the close which was due to the delay of brokers in making up their bank accounts.

The receipts of currency were very large, estimated at $3,000,000, mostly National Bandk notes.

The money sent South last Fall to move the cotton crop is returning.

National Bank notes loaned to-day at 7 per cent. currency.

The bonds bought to-day by the Government will be paid for in National Bank notes and the Treasury will receive such notes for the $1,000,000 of gold to be sold to-morrow. This will help to increase the reserve of the city banks.

Gold ranged from 118⅛ to 117⅞, closing steady at 118a118⅛.

Loans flat to 7 per cent.

Clearings $72,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $62,000.

Customs receipts 467,000.

Exports $391,460, in silver bars.

Sterling firmer at 7⅛a7¼ per cent sixty days; 8⅜ for sight.

Governments ⅛a¼ per cent. better and firm. A considerable quantity of bonds from the country have been absorbed by foreign bankers. The currency for the same being retained here.

State securities dull and steady.

Railroad bonds in better demand.

The stock market feels the effect of an easier money market, and the general conviction is that the turning point has been gained and the "shorts" show an anxiety to cover while the "bulls" are re-purchasing stocks parted with while money was the most stringent. Vanderbilt shares took the lead in the upward movement, ut there was not more than an equal activity. The market opened weak, but after the first call became sensibly firmer and there was a rapid and general advance. Harlem rose from 122⅛ to 126; Panama from 108 to 109⅛; Pacific Mail from 56 to 57 and Western Union from 84⅛ to 85⅝. In the afternoon dealings the highest quotations were not maintained; Harlem fell to 124⅛; Western Union, however, went up to 86⅜, but in the late dealings sympathized with the general dullness and receded to 85⅝ with a fair business done in New York Central at 100¼ to 102; Erie at 64⅛ to 64⅝; Lake Shore at 91⅞ to 92⅜; St. Paul at 58⅝ to 59⅛ and C. C. & I. C. at 39 to 39⅝. The weakness late in the day was caused by the hardening tendency of money and realizing sales.

The failure is reported of one of the small stock operators.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved feeling in the market and a better movement in the jobbing trade. Domestic cottons firm and active for all but the lowest grades of springs, which are quiet and weak. Prints and ginghams in good request; Arnoid's prints are closing out at 8¼c, and Berkshire's at 9¼c by leading jobbing houses. Merrimac shirtings are quoted at 11c. Foreign goods are more active. Millinery piece silks being reshipped in bond to Europe by importers, as this market is overstocked with these goods.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 20¾; $1 19 cash; seller May $1 21a1 11¼c; No. 3 do 95c; rejected 90c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 30¼a30¾. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 24¼c cash. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2, 74¼a75c; No. 3, 61½a66c. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $17 70, seller May; do June, $15 95; Lard steady at 8⅜c cash, and 8½c seller May. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 86½c. Clover seed quiet at $4 65a4 70.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Cotton quiet at 19c; Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 40c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil in good demand at 94c. Eggs in good demane at 13a14c. Butter steady. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork at $16a16 25. Lard firm; steam 8¼c; kettle 8½c. Bulk meats quiet for spot; shoulders 6a6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8⅜a8½c. Bacon quiet; buyers contending for lower rates; shoulders 6¾a6½c; clear rib sides 9¼a9½c. Whisky steady at 85c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour in improved demand and unchanged. Wheat and corn unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 61c. Oats active; mixed western 46a47c; white 48c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c. Provisions dull and nominal. Lard 8¾a9c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 50a5 25; extras, $5 25a6 50. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 86a1 87; amber $1 90a1 95. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; yellow and mixed 61a62c. Oats active; white 50a51c; mixed 47a48c. Provisions in good demand and higher. Mess pork $17 50. Lard 9a9¼c. Petroleum, crude 13⅞c; refined 19⅛a19½c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull, but firm; No 1 red winter $1 72; No 2 do $1 63. Corn quiet at 45c. Oats steady; No 1 State 59c. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged.

DIED.

BLACKMORE—On Wednesday evening, April 9, 1873, at her residence, No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BLACKMORE, mother of Robert and John N. Hazlett, aged 53 years.

GILLANDERS—On Tuesday morning, April 8, 1873, at 6' o'clock, LIZZIE DAWSON, daughter of George and Emma Gillanders, aged one year six months and four days.

HOOD—Wm. Hood, in the twenty-eight year of of his age.

HAMILL—Monday, April 7, 1873, at 7 o'clock, a. m., Mrs. MARY A. HAMILL, aged twenty-four years.

McCAFFERTY—April 7, at 12 o'clock, at his residence No. 145 Second avenue, DANIEL McCAFFERTY, aged thirty-five years.

HARGER—On Saturday morning at ten o'clock, Mr WM. HARGER, in the 28th year of his age.

McCLURG—On Saturday evening, April 5th at 7 o'clock, ALEXANDER MCCLURG, in the 87th year of his age.

GLIN—Mr. JOHN GLIN, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

SMITH—On Saturday afternoon, April 5, 1873, Miss FRANCES R., daughter of James and Jane Smith.

OFFERD—On Monday morning, April 7th, at 5:20, ALFRED OFFERD, aged twenty-six years and one month.

STEPHENSON—On Sunday evening, April 6, at 7 o'clock, JOSEPH STEPHENSON, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

LALLY—On Friday afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARY LALLY, aged 63 years.

HOWARTH—On Friday morning, April 4, 1873, at 9:40, MINERVA H., wife of W. J. Howarth, aged 32 years.

EBBERT—On Saturday morning, April 5th, 1873, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DRAKE EBBERT, in the 48th year of her age.

MORROW—On Wednesday, April 9, 1873, ROBERT, infant son of Julien and Clara Ella Morrow, aged four months and fifteen days.

Collapse of the Nerves.

There is nothing more disheartening than nervous debility, In extreme cases of this class the the sufferers do not care whether they live or die. A feeling of hopelessness comes over them, and in some instances where the threatening symptoms are not met by prompt and proper treatment lunacy or idiocy ensues. Yet nervous debility is not a dangerous complaint if wisely dealt with. A medicated stimulant is the remedy needed, and in Hosteter's Stomach Bitters this specific for the complaint is presented in its purest form Nervous disease is usually complicated with other ailments It frequently involves billiousness, constipation, irregularitites of the bowels, indigestion, and great mental depression. In the spring of the year, owing to the efect of chilling fogs, searching winds and other unhealthy atmospheric phenomena, upon the external nerves, persons who are subject to nervous affections often suffer acute distress in both body and mind, from this cause. It is, therefore, advisable for all who are liable to these troubles, and to the other bodily ills above mentioned, which so frequently accompany them, to commence the regular use of Hostetter's Bitters early in the season. The severe nervous and billious attacks, with which they might otherwise be visited, can by this means be certainly avoided. As a nervine, gentle apperient and anti-billious medicine, the Bitters have no equal.

If I had known it

LAST YEAR. This was the language of a poor cripple, who fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. apr.0

Speedily Cured!

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NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

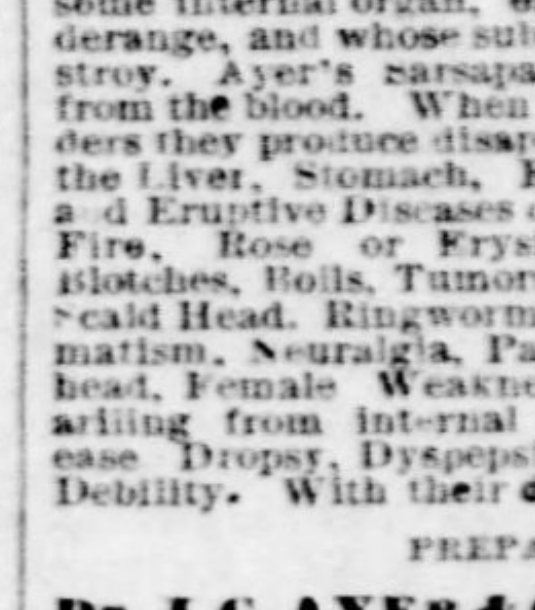
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment feb3-1yd&w

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa. any person indepted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
ap12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL Adm'r.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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